00134151

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

Report

on the

134151

Administration

of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1931-32

22/1/42

LUCKNOW:
PRINTED BY THE ASST. SUPDT.-IN-CHARGE, GOVT. BRANCH PRESS
1933

Price, Rs. 3.]

00134151

CONTENTS.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page
Introductory Note ..	i

	Page
General conditions ..	i
Political conditions ..	ii
The Press	viii
The Legislative Council..	xi
Crime and police administration	xiv
Administration of justice	xv
Prisons	xv
Agrarian problems ..	xvi
Agricultural conditions ..	xix
Irrigation	xxi
Agricultural development	xxii
Civil Veterinary Department	xxiv
Forests	xxv
Trade, industry and industrial development	xxvi
Communications, buildings and power	xxvii
The co-operative movement ..	xxviii
Education	xxix
Public health	xxxi
Provincial finances ..	xxxiii
Excise	xxxiv
Local self-government ..	xxxv
Conclusion	xxxvii

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS.

	Page
Introductory	1

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

	Page
1. Changes in the administration	1
2. Character of the year ..	2
3. Indian States ..	3
4. Foreign relations ..	7
5. Details of the last census	7

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

	Page
6. Realization of the land revenue	13
7. Settlements ..	14
8. Land records ..	14
9. Confiscated and escheated properties ..	15
10. Government estates ..	15
11. Wards' estates ..	17
12. Revenue and rent-paying classes	19

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Page
13. Course of Legislation ..	23
14. Police	23
15. Criminal justice ..	28
16. Prisons	31
17. Civil justice ..	32
18. Registration ..	33
19. District boards ..	34
20. Municipal boards ..	39

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

		Page			Page
21.	Agricultural produce..	45	27.	Industrial output ..	53
22.	Irrigation.. ..	46	28.	Industrial development	55
23.	Agricultural development	48	29.	Trade	56
24.	Horticultural ..	50	30.	Communications, buildings and power ..	56
25.	Forests	50			
26.	Mines and quarries ..	52	31.	Co-operative societies ..	57

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

		Page			Page
32.	Central revenues ..	61	34.	Stamps	66
33.	Provincial revenues ..	61	35.	Excise	67

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

		Page			Page
36.	Vital statistics ..	71	38.	Public health services..	73
37.	Medical services ..	72	39.	Vaccination ..	74

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

		Page			Page
40.	Education ..	75			
41.	Literature and the Press	79	42.	Arts and sciences ..	86

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

		Page
43.	Archaeology	89

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

		Page			Page
44.	Ecclesiastical ..	91	46.	Government printing and stationery ..	91
45.	Emigration and immigration	91			

Report on the administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1931–32.

Introductory Note.

Part I of the report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1932. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year, the land revenue year or the agricultural year 1930-31, or the calendar year 1931, according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General conditions.

1. Although there was a slight recovery from the lowest levels reached in the course of 1931, the prices of food-grains remained low throughout the year, necessitating substantial remissions of rent and revenue. Retrenchment was therefore the first consideration in every department of Government's activities and the most that could be hoped for was that the ground already won would be maintained. New development was out of the question. But the public treasury and the landlords were not the only sufferers. The purchasing power of the cultivating classes was reduced and in the general scheme of retrenchment recipients of fixed salaries were subjected to an emergency deduction from their pay. Industry already handicapped by the trade depression was thus still further crippled.

Nor were the seasons much more favourable to the Province than were economic conditions. Although heavy rain in September and October 1931 had left an excellent seed-bed for the *rabi*, the complete failure of the winter rains reduced the yield, which although in the absence of special calamities, better than in the previous year, was nevertheless below normal. The monsoon arrived late and retreated early, and *kharif* crops in general and rice in particular were consequently poor.

But if in directions where Government have no control the year was one of almost unrelieved gloom, it had brighter aspects in other directions. There was a particularly noticeable decline in agitation against Government; the number of terrorist outrages dropped considerably, particularly towards the end of the year; seditious meetings and articles became less frequent; and popular interest in the Congress party waned remarkably. But the brightest feature of the year was perhaps the excellent and immediate results of the completion of the Sarda canal, which has provided sufficient water for a largely increased area under sugarcane. The Sugar Protection Act of 1932 had made this the most profitable crop which can be grown on a large scale.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The Congress

2. In the last months of 1931, Congress devoted all its energies to preparing a revival of civil disobedience, and before Mr. Gandhi's return from the Round Table Conference, some of the United Provinces leaders, led by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, determined to re-open the no-rent campaign. To this open breach of the Delhi Pact, Government replied with the United Provinces Ordinance promulgated on December 14, 1931. Shortly after, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and some of his lieutenants were arrested and prosecuted for breaches of the Ordinance. On his return to India, faced with the choice of supporting his followers in their declaration of a campaign against Government or of dissociating himself from them and continuing negotiations for a peaceful settlement, Mr. Gandhi decided on the former course. Government again acted promptly and arrested him and most of the All-India leaders. Within a few months

open Congress activity had almost ceased and while in December 1931, 636 political meetings and in January 1932, 221 were reported, in the next five months there were only 246 in all. Secret propaganda, however, was continued by the issue of posters and pamphlets, usually of the crudest description. These were at first printed; but with the closure of the presses responsible for their production, cyclostyled and manuscript literature took their place.

The prompt arrest of the most prominent leaders prevented the Congress from developing their offensive as they had hoped. What leaders remained were shy of exposing themselves to the risk of imprisonment, either through actual fear, or in the belief that they could best keep the agitation alive from outside the jails. Attempts were made to stage local demonstrations on certain dates, each devoted to some particular feature of the nationalist movement or the Congress party programme. Thus there was Independence Day on January 26th, a Gandhi Day on the 4th of each month, and Azad Day on February 27; whole weeks even were dedicated to a similar purpose. These attempts, however, showed the weakness, rather than the strength, of the civil disobedience movement; and as funds ran low, it became increasingly difficult to find the hired labourers who had largely formed the rank and file of the army of martyrs. Their methods of stimulating enthusiasm were almost all copied from England and showed a complete lack of originality. One programme even included a "2-minutes silence" for pondering on the national heroes; but this failed like the others.

At the beginning of April, a more vigorous attack was launched. "National Week" which included Boycott Days, Women and Children's Day, and Jallianwala Bagh Day, began on April 6. There were slight disturbances; but in general prompt action by the District authorities prevented any serious breach of the peace. The Congress then fell back on a policy of senseless sabotage which must have lost them many of their more moderate supporters. The post office, the telegraph and the railway were to be boycotted, and not only boycotted but actively attacked. Combustibles were dropped into letter-boxes, telegraph

and telephone wires were cut, trains stopped and railway carriages were set on fire, whether by the actual orders of the Congress organization or by its sympathizers on their own motion. At the same time, attempts were made to hold a series of political conferences at selected places. The first of these, which was to have been a National Congress session at Delhi towards the end of April, was prohibited by Government, and in the provinces action was taken to prevent delegates from attending. The failure of this and of subsequent attempts to hold conferences showed how lukewarm was popular sympathy with the party. In practice, the conferences merely demonstrated the curious ingenuity of the local leaders. At Cawnpore, a committee tried to hold a meeting in a boat on the Ganges; at Muzaffarnagar, the president adopted the disguise of a *burqa*, while in Jhansi a conference was to have been held during a performance in a cinema hall. In short, all that the Congress party achieved by this campaign was the imprisonment of some of the leaders who till then had carefully avoided arrest. When the remaining leaders met in July at Benares and Allahabad to review the situation, they decided to recoup their strength by collecting funds and training volunteers in the hope of a revival later, rather than waste it on immediate and active propaganda.

In spite of this decision, another attempt was made to renew the attack in August. Tilak Day was to be celebrated on August 1, but efforts were insufficient to raise enthusiasm adequate to stage demonstrations all over the province. A new programme, with the usual special days and weeks, was brought out, but this too met with small success. There was an attempt at a boycott week in October, and on November 4, "Prisoners Day" was celebrated by one very small meeting at Allahabad, a minor demonstration at Benares, and partial *hartals* at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad and Kheri. A still more significant incident was the opening of a Swadeshi League Exhibition at Garhmuktesar fair. This ceremony failed to draw spectators, until the Meerut Police Band was hired to provide the necessary attraction. Later in the month, only seven districts reported any effort whatever to commemorate the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. Another new programme was produced in December, in

which the United Provinces Congress Committee announced increased activity, including the reading of the "Declaration of Independence" on certain days in January; but this programme met with little more success than its predecessors.

No-rent campaign.

3. Meanwhile the economic campaign against the payment of rent had been barren of results. The United Provinces Ordinance of 1931 had prevented the movement from gaining strength at the start, and although the continuance of low prices formed an excellent seed bed for propaganda, the party was faced by the difficulty that their local leaders had seldom any natural taste for country life, and were not ready to court imprisonment for the sake of addressing the small numbers of villagers who could be collected without long and intensive work. The Rae Bareli district which was one of the centres of agrarian unrest, witnessed an attack on a naib-tahsildar in a village in July. But even in this district, agitation was on the whole infructuous, and there seems little doubt that cultivators generally have lost interest in purely political questions, and regard with equal suspicion the economic programme for the future, and the claims to success in gaining remissions in the past, put forward by the Congress. Another attempt to rally the movement was made at the beginning of October, at a time when rain was very badly needed, but this too was a failure. Signs are not wanting however that the Congress hope again to exploit this method of agitation, the only one which from its nature will always appeal to the uneducated cultivator and provide an ever ready weapon with which to attack the Government and the established order of society.

The Swadeshi League.

4. While strong action by Government and a decline in popular interest checked the direct political attack, the economic attack was carried on by the Swadeshi League, a new organization started in the spring by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. While its ostensible object was propaganda for the development of Indian industries, a patriotic ideal to which Government had no objection, there can be no doubt that from the start the intention of its promoters was to use the League as a cloak for political agitation, and in practice this intention became steadily more transparent. May 29th was celebrated as Swadeshi Day,

by a number of meetings at many of which direct hostility to Government was shown : and towards the end of the summer, as the failure of the political campaign became increasingly apparent, greater emphasis was laid on the Swadeshi League. In particular there was a large meeting at Cawnpore at the end of August, at which the speeches, although guarded in tone, were throughout aimed at Government. In September, the League held meetings in the villages of the Agra district, and it was plain that their actual object was to stimulate interest in the Congress. Swadeshi exhibitions at Cawnpore and Allahabad in October excited considerable interest, but there can be no doubt that what success the Swadeshi League has obtained has been rather in the encouragement of Indian industry, than in its immediate object, the maintenance of the political strength of the Congress party.

Mr. Gandhi and the depressed classes

5. In the autumn all other political subjects were eclipsed by Mr. Gandhi's fast and the question of the representation of the depressed classes. At the Round Table Conference, nearly a year before, Mr. Gandhi had vehemently opposed the grant of separate electorates to the untouchables. The Premier's award was published on August 16, 1932. On August 18, Mr. Gandhi threatened to commit suicide by fasting, unless the separate electorates for the depressed classes were abolished. On being informed that the award could only be modified upon the agreement of the parties concerned, Mr. Gandhi began his fast on September 20. The leaders of the caste Hindus and of the untouchables thereupon met at Poona where they decided that seats should be reserved for the depressed classes within the general constituencies, the number of seats so reserved in the United Provinces being twenty. The Premier accepted this settlement, and the fast came to an end.

In these provinces, there was an immediate display of popular sympathy with the depressed classes, and it was loudly proclaimed that the problem of untouchability had been solved and ages of oppression ended. But while the untouchables themselves were deeply suspicious, and Muslims freely described this sudden enthusiasm as a political move, a section of orthodox Hindus

continued to support the traditional practices of their religion, and within a month the majority of even the politically-minded Hindus seemed oblivious to the reason for the fast.

Muslim affairs.

6. The year 1932 saw a considerable widening of the gap between the main body of Muslims and the Nationalist Muslims who sympathize with the Congress. The chief nationalist organization, the Jamait-ul-Ulema, was most active in Meerut, Moradabad and Saharanpur and was responsible for the publication of a certain amount of literature intended to inflame Muslims against Government. In July a meeting was held in Allahabad, and another soon after in Lucknow, in order to establish an independent but pro-Congress Muslim party, but no sufficient support could be found for it. In August the dictator of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema at Delhi was arrested, but demonstrations were much smaller than was expected, and his release passed almost unnoticed. From October until the end of the year, the " nationalist " section of Muslim opinion concentrated on an attempt, by a series of Unity Conferences, to come to an agreement with the Hindus, having for its basis the Poona settlement and for its object the abolition of separate electorates for the two communities. These conferences failed, partly because a large body of Muslim opinion denied throughout that the Muslim negotiators represented anyone but themselves, but chiefly because neither side could have secured the agreement of their community to any concessions to the other community.

Revolutionary activities.

7. As the open propaganda of the non-violent party gradually subsided, and as various persons responsible for bomb outrages were arrested, the secret party of violence began to turn from the use of bombs to mischief of various kinds, chiefly letter-box arson and wire-cutting. Wire-cutting still continues sporadically, but letter-box arson has been almost abandoned. Bomb outrages continued; but of 24 which occurred during the year, 21 took place during the first five months, one in June, one in July and one in September. Most of the bombs failed to explode, and when they did explode, passers-by were generally the chief sufferers although in Allahabad two constables were injured.

THE PRESS.

The Round Table Conference.

8. The communal settlement, the problem of the untouchables and the Third Round Table Conference were the main subjects of discussion in the Press during 1932. The Conference was criticized from the beginning, on the grounds that its personnel consisted mostly of supporters of Government, that certain important sections and interests were excluded, and that among the Muslim delegates the nationalist school of thought was insufficiently represented. The majority of Muslim papers, however, believed that there could be no better selection, and hoped that the interests of their community would be safeguarded. The actual proceedings of the Conference evoked expressions of keen disappointment, particularly at the concluding speech of the Secretary of State. It was generally urged that no constitution which included the proposed military and financial safeguards could be acceptable to Indians.

The Franchise Committee.

9. The Press also gave close attention to the report of the Franchise Committee, but while most papers held that a considerable advance towards adult franchise, the ultimate objective, should be made, they could not agree on the extent of the first step.

The Premier's award.

10. The Premier's communal award was for several weeks not only the main but almost the only topic in papers of all kinds. It was criticized by all communities, but with varying intensity. The Hindus denounced it bitterly, saying that it favoured Europeans and Muslims at their expense; the Muslims complained that they had not received a statutory majority in Bengal but were dependent on the goodwill of the European section, that the loss of the official *bloc* weakened their position in the Punjab, and that Sind had not been definitely declared a separate Governor's province. The Hindu papers wrote that Muslim objections concealed a secret jubilation, which they did not mean to weaken their case by exposing. All degrees of Nationalist opinion joined in the belief that by the excessive fragmentation of electorates the award was bound to divide rather than unite India. Hindu sentiment in particular was strongly opposed to the separate electorates given to the depressed

classes; and the more extreme papers did not scruple to suggest that the award was deliberately intended to divide political India and thus strengthen the case for withholding constitutional advance.

The untouchables.

11. Mr. Gandhi's decision that he would fast to death unless separate electorates for the depressed classes were abolished caused great anxiety to the Hindu papers, which published a succession of emotional appeals to various parties and leaders to save his life. Muslim and European papers were inclined to question the propriety of using suicide as a political weapon, and to applaud the decision of the British Government to make no change in the award except on the agreement of the parties concerned. When with the Poona Agreement the fast ended, and the movement for the abolition of untouchability passed from the political to the social sphere, the same papers suggested that there was no real change in the heart of Hinduism, and that whatever Bills were passed and resolutions adopted as political moves, there would be no actual advantage to the members of the depressed castes. Except for a few organs of the most orthodox opinion, however, Hindu papers, generally hailed the settlement and were enthusiastic over the social revolution which they seemed to regard as already achieved.

The Unity Conference.

12. A similar settlement between Hindus and Muslims was soon suggested, and in spite of much suspicion on the part of Muslim papers not of the "nationalist" persuasion, a Unity Conference to that end was held at Allahabad. Hindu papers generally supported the Conference and hoped that the parties would agree to joint electorates with reserved seats for Sikhs and Muslims, but most Muslim papers regarded any such arrangement as fatal to their interests, and were only prepared to admit that the Muslims at the Conference were representative if they could secure advantages for their community. The breach between "nationalist" and other Muslim opinion became even more apparent in the comments on the Lucknow Muslim Conference, whose conclusions were denounced by the majority of Muslim papers as having been achieved by Hindu intrigue through Muslims who did not represent their community.

Effect of the Press Ordinance.

13. Until the promulgation of the Press Ordinance, extremist papers continued to preach civil disobedience and to publish seditious poems. Soon after the Ordinance came into force, however, although stories and articles, even in the purely literary papers, had often a political bias, direct propaganda ceased and almost all the extremist Hindu papers suspended the publication of editorial articles and notes. Even so, both the Hindu and the Muslim press continued to publish articles in support of the Swadeshi movement, a movement which was never opposed by Government unless it was accompanied by the coercion of shopkeepers.

Communal feeling.

14. While Muslim papers continued to complain of the ill-treatment of their community in the Kashmir and Alwar States, the Hindu press replied that this was not as bad as the treatment of Hindus in Bhopal and Hyderabad. There was also much recrimination after the Bombay riots, for which each community believed that the other was responsible. The murder of some Muslims at Budhlada in the Hissar district also caused indignation in the Muslim press.

The Ordinances.

15. There were general protests against the promulgation of the various ordinances, extremist papers describing them in the most exaggerated language as inaugurating a reign of terror. Most papers objected to the Special Powers Ordinance, on the ground that the ordinances which had elapsed had not achieved their object. Many Muslim and some Hindu papers, however, held that it was necessary for the peace of the country that the emergency powers should be continued. As a whole, the Press criticized Government for its action against Congress leaders, particularly Messrs. Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru, professing that it would increase unrest. Liberal papers, while joining in this criticism, also condemned the attitude of the Congress, and although a section of the Muslim press supported Government in the conviction that a subversive movement like the no-rent campaign called for extraordinary measures, most Muslim papers protested strongly against the action taken to combat civil disobedience in the North-West Frontier Province.

Miscellaneous.

16. Labour papers persistently supported the most extreme economic measures, such as the adoption of communism, and the

abolition of the zamindari system without compensation. There was considerable agitation against the export of gold. Condemnation of the terrorist outrages in Bengal was general, but was often accompanied by the comment that they could only be prevented by yielding to the wishes of their authors. As in 1931, some of the Hindu papers complained constantly of the ill-treatment of political prisoners in jail. On the subject of retrenchment, it was said that the burden had fallen on the low-paid staff and that the all-India services were practically untouched. The Ottawa agreement was criticized as likely to further British trade at India's expense. A section of the Muslim press continually asked Government to take some steps to stop usury.

The Legislative Council.

17. The United Provinces Legislative Council held 43 meetings during the year 1932. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President, and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan to be Deputy President. Thirty-three days were given to Government business and ten to private business.

The Council passed eleven official Bills. Of these the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, among other changes of minor importance, prescribed a new procedure for the election of chairmen of municipal boards and for the appointment of executive officers. The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, of which the chief object was the reorganization of the education committees of the district boards, prescribed that four members of the committee should not be members of the board, while eight members should also be members of the district board. On the whole, its tendency is to make the committee less independent of the board. The United Provinces Goondas Act provided for the removal of hooligans from the Cawnpore district. The United Provinces Stamps (Amendment) Act and the two United Provinces Court-Fees (Amendment) Acts were intended to increase revenue. The United Provinces Assistance of Tenants Act enabled revenue courts to remit a percentage of arrears of rent for the years 1337 *Fasli* and 1338 *Fasli* and to permit the arrears decreed to be paid in instalments over a period of

two years. The Northern India Canal and Drainage (United Provinces Amendment) Act enabled Collectors to recover certified canal dues as if they were arrears of land revenue, thus relieving lambardars of their liability. The United Provinces Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Act and the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act made only minor alterations in the existing Acts. But the most important Act of the year was the last of the official Acts—the United Provinces Special Powers Act. This Act empowered the Governor in Council to extend to any district its provisions, of which the chief were that any person instigating another to refuse payment of rent or revenue might be punished, that any person to whom a liability was due might apply to the Collector to recover it as an arrear of land revenue, and that the Local Government might control the movements of any person suspected of instigating others to refuse payment of notified liabilities.

Six Government Bills were introduced in Council and referred to select committees. These were the United Provinces Land Revenue (Kumaun Amendment) Bill; the Scheduled Districts (Kumaun) Removal Bill; the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts (Kumaun Amendment) Bill; the Kumaun Tenancy (Jurisdiction and Procedure) Bill; the Kumaun Revenue Police Bill, and the United Provinces Court of Wards (Amendment) Bill. Nine demands for supplementary grants for the financial year 1931-32 were accepted by the Council, while a demand for Rs. 6·89 lakhs for irrigation and hydro-electric works was voted with a token reduction of one rupee, as a protest against the incurring of certain expenditure without the previous knowledge of the House. For the financial year 1932-33, nine demands for supplementary grants were presented to the Council and voted without reduction, but of the demands presented in November 1932, several were rejected by the House, and the rest were in consequence not proceeded with. This rejection of demands was voted by the landlords in order to call attention to their dissatisfaction with the policy of Government in connexion with revenue remissions. Six demands for excess grants for the year 1929-30 were presented to the Council, and voted without reduction.

The Budget for 1932-33 was presented and discussed in general. Of the 26 demands for grants, eighteen were passed without discussion because the whole of the time allotted had been taken up with the remaining eight demands. The Council voted substantive reductions aggregating Rs. 30,900 and token reductions aggregating six rupees. A token reduction of one rupee was made in the pay of officers in the Secretariat to signify the desire of the Council for the removal of the posts of Secretaries to Government, or at least that of Finance Secretary, from the list of appointments reserved for officers of the Indian Civil Service. Another token reduction was voted in the grant for Commissioners' offices, to draw the attention of Government to the desirability of reducing the number of Commissioners by half. There were also token reductions to impress upon Government the opinion of the Council that expenditure on the education of girls should be more liberal, that an Indian officer should be appointed to the Direction staff of the Education Department, that the Medical Department should be placed under the Director of Public Health, and that Government should grant a loan to the municipal board of Gorakhpur. Two official resolutions were moved and adopted, one on the execution of works financed from loans, and one on the enhancement of fees for registration by 12½ per cent.

During the year there were 1,353 starred questions, 169 unstarred questions and 44 short notice questions. Four private Bills, all to amend existing Acts, were introduced and passed. Three more private Bills were introduced and referred to select committees. The United Provinces Suppression of Immoral Traffic Bill was rejected by the House at its third reading. Fifteen resolutions were adopted by the Council, of which four dealt with the agrarian depression, two with the treatment of political prisoners in jail, one with unemployment, and one with the provision in the new constitution of a Second Chamber for these provinces. Three of the resolutions dealing with the agricultural situation were practically to the same effect, and urged the Government to sanction remissions of revenue on a scale proportionate to the remissions of rent, instead of that actually approved and followed in the previous year.

A resolution was moved on the Excise policy of the Government, but its discussion was postponed until certain information should have been collected from the districts.

There are five parties in the Council, the Nationalist, the Independent, the Progressive, the Democratic, and the Constitutional, while some members are independent of any party.

CRIME AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

Crime in 1932.

18. During the early months of the year the police were considerably embarrassed by the civil disobedience movement and the no-rent campaign, but the introduction of the Ordinances soon enabled them to bring these movements under control. The spirit of lawlessness, however, continued among the criminal elements, and the police were again handicapped in their efforts to deal with these owing to their preoccupation with political crime. Communal tension was less marked than in 1931; thanks partly, it is believed, to the strong action taken against the Congress which reassured minority communities against the fear of party domination.

The increase in dacoity, which was so marked in 1931 when the number of cases rose by 52 per cent. to 884, was continued in 1932 when there was a further rise of 10·6 per cent. to 978 cases. That this increase is due partly to the increasing spirit of lawlessness and partly to the inability of the police to cope with both political agitation and ordinary crime at the same time there can be no doubt. The percentage of the reports of dacoity brought to trial, which had risen from 31 in 1930 to 38 in 1931, dropped again to 31 in 1932. While the increase in the number of reports of robbery is not so marked as in the case of dacoity, it has been continuous for three years, and in 1932 there were 505 reports against 472 in 1931 and 405 in 1930. Thirty-two per cent. of the cases reported were brought to trial compared with 33 per cent. in 1931 and 34 per cent. in 1930. The number of cases of murder reached the high figure of 869 compared with 722 in 1930, but even so, there was a welcome decline from the exceptionally high figure (943 cases) of 1931. Of the cases reported, 48 per cent. were brought to trial. There is, however, an increasing reluctance to passing the death sentence;

and, to take one instance, in the Shahjahanpur district out of 30 persons convicted in ten cases of murder only one was sentenced to death. There was a slight decrease of 2½ per cent. in the number of reports of burglaries which totalled 25,642. The percentage of cases reported which were brought to trial was ten, the same as in the previous two years. Cattle theft continues to decrease.

Police administration.

The reduction in the number of chaukidars has adversely affected administration in several ways. A large number of minor burglaries has not been reported; the investigation of serious cases has been hampered by delays in the receipt of reports; surveillance of habitual criminals has suffered; and sub-inspectors are finding it increasingly difficult to keep in touch with the intrigues and politics of the village. Efficiency has also suffered to some extent by the reduction in the number of circle inspectors, which has not only had its direct effect upon surveillance and inspection but has to some extent discouraged sub-inspectors whose promotion is affected. The Government Railway Police was reorganized on a district basis during the year and there is reason to believe that the criminal administration of the railways has been thereby improved.

Administration of Justice.

19. Beyond a few petty economies and appointments of additional judges which are not matters of general interest, there was no change in the administration of justice.

Prisons.

20. With some five thousand persons convicted in connexion with the civil disobedience campaign in the jails throughout the greater part of the year, the jail population swelled considerably. To accommodate this increase, a camp jail was opened at Lucknow for a few months early in the year, but was closed at the beginning of the hot weather, and has not since been re-opened. From March to May, the total jail population was over 37,000, but thereafter it fell to about 35,000. Owing to lack of funds, not all the recommendations of the United Provinces Jails Enquiry Committee have yet been adopted, but something has been done. The supply of salt and

sajji has been increased, and the number of blankets given to prisoners in hill stations and submontane jails is being increased. Female prisoners of the *A* and *B* classes are now allowed to wear their own clothing. All elected members of the Legislative Council representing territorial constituencies have been appointed *ex officio* visitors of the jails situated in their constituencies.

Repeated allegations of ill-treatment of political prisoners were a feature of the year, but although all serious charges brought to the notice of Government were fully investigated, they were in every case found to be baseless or grossly exaggerated.

AGRARIAN PROBLEM.

21. As in the year before, the low prices of agricultural produce provided the chief agrarian problem. Rental and revenue remissions for 1338 *Fasli* had been made in the hope that the fall in prices was temporary. Next year, however, it became clear that there was to be no immediate recovery and the difficulty of the position was aggravated by the no-rent campaign of the Congress. Both equity and political expediency therefore demanded that rents should be reduced to a reasonable level, and in the summer of 1931 (the end of 1338 *Fasli*) Government set up a Rent and Revenue Committee to recommend measures to meet the situation.

In brief, the recommendations of the Committee were that as prices had fallen to a level approximating to that of 1901 and as by a fortunate chance the land records of that year had by a special order been preserved, the general rental incidence should be reduced so as to correspond to that of 1901. But while in the case of some classes of tenants rents had been more than doubled since 1901, in the case of many others there had been either very little enhancement or none at all, and it became necessary to differentiate between the various classes of tenants. The general incidence of the rents paid by each class of tenant in each village or mahal in 1931 was therefore compared with the incidence of the rents paid by the corresponding class in 1901. But in many cases concealment of assets in 1901, or subsequent improvements in irrigation or in other directions, made the recorded incidence of 1901 unsuitable as a standard of the rent which should be paid, and in such cases the incidence

of 1901 was raised by a small percentage. The difference between the incidence of 1931 and the incidence, amended where necessary, of 1901 was then reduced to a fraction of the former incidence, and the rent of each tenant in that class was reduced by that fraction. But to this broad principle there were two main exceptions. In no case was the percentage of the rent to be remitted for any one class of tenants to be greater than the percentage fall in prices, which by giving weight to the average areas under the various crops had been calculated for groups of villages. In this way rental remissions were in general subject to a maximum of 50 per cent. Secondly, while for each class of tenants a percentage remission was calculated, it was nevertheless provided that no individual rent should be reduced below that paid for the same holding in 1901. The effect of this proceeding was that Government issued orders remitting Rs. 411¼ lakhs of rent.

The problem of remissions of revenue remained. Of the two main difficulties involved in this the more easily solved was that of remission on *sir* and *khudkasht*. It was eventually decided to grant revenue remissions on the assumption area, since the income of the landlord had been reduced by the fall in prices, if not by remissions of rent. More complicated was the second question, whether remission of revenue should be based upon the amount of rent remitted, or upon the assets which remained after remission of rents. In districts where there had been no settlement for thirty years, revenue had been assessed on assets very much the same as those which would result from the remissions of rent, and, while revenue had remained constant, rents had more than doubled. The general effect of rental remissions in such cases was to bring both rent and revenue to the pitch at which they had stood in 1901, and if revenue remissions were to be based on the assets left after remission, it would have been necessary in many cases to grant no remission at all. On the other hand, if remissions of revenue were based on the rental remissions in such districts, there would have been a substantial reduction in the revenue assessed in 1901, while the assets would still remain appreciably larger than in that year. While the former course was fully justified

in logic and would have benefited provincial finances, the landlords naturally pressed for the second course, representing that the severe curtailment of their incomes entitled them to relief. Between these two extreme courses it was necessary to compromise, and Government finally decided to remit revenue in each district by that percentage by which the current revenue demand exceeded 40 per cent. of the assets as reduced by rental remissions. Where, however, this calculation resulted in a very small remission of revenue accompanied by a substantial remission of rent, they increased, as an act of grace, the percentage of revenue to be remitted. The result for the year 1339 *Fasli* was a remission of Rs. 113·06 lakhs of revenue.

Prices continued low, and the Rent and Revenue Committee met again in July 1932 to consider remissions for 1340 *Fasli*. While they were of the opinion that there had been no improvement in prices sufficient to warrant any departure from the general principle of the remissions given for 1339 *Fasli*, they nevertheless recommended that, in order to remove anomalies which admittedly existed, and at the same time to give the landlords some voice in the matter, landlords should be allowed to propose modifications in the remissions for individual holdings, provided the total remissions in a mahal would not be varied by more than one and a half annas in the rupee.

Government accepted both these recommendations, and on the proposals of landlords the rental remissions of 1339 *Fasli* were reduced by about Rs. 23¾ lakhs for 1340 *Fasli*.

As to revenue, the proposals of the Committee were, briefly, that the remissions of 1339 *Fasli* should in 1340 *Fasli* be so modified as to bring the remissions of revenue more into line with the loss of income of each individual landlord. To effect this end they suggested a method which involved the extraction of figures from the final settlement reports of all districts. The figures were not ready until September, when the Committee met again and made their recommendation more definite. While the formula they proposed would, if adopted, have resulted in a total increase in remissions of revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs, it would at the same time have involved a reduction in the remissions of thirteen districts. Government decided that the discontent which these reductions would cause would outweigh the

advantages of the proposals, and were therefore unable to accept them. Revenue remissions were therefore the same for 1340 *Fasli* as for 1339 *Fasli*.

During the year, two resolutions were moved in the Legislative Council recommending that remissions of revenue should be proportionate to remissions of rent. If these had been accepted, remissions of revenue would have been about Rs. 172½ lakhs instead of Rs. 113 lakhs.

Apart from remissions, the outstanding event of the agricultural year 1931-32 (*Fasli* 1339) was the appointment at the beginning of the year of the Agricultural Debt Inquiry Committee to deal with two problems, the immediate crisis which had arisen among the heavily indebted rural population and the long-standing need for some measures to deal with indebtedness even in easier times. The real value of money had so much increased with the fall of prices that debts were automatically augmented by 50 per cent. and further, as the peasants could pay neither principal nor interest, their debts were accumulating to even more impossible heights. This was the special problem. The general problem lay in the limited credit possessed by the average agriculturist, to whom money-lenders will normally only advance money at a rate of interest which in a commercial or industrial country would be thought impossible. The Committee has submitted its findings on both problems to Government who now have them under consideration.

An important administrative change made in 1932 was the transfer of responsibility for Land Records, and for most of the work which has recently been in the hands of the Revenue (B) Department in the Secretariat, to the Board of Revenue, whose functions have thus become similar to those exercised by it before the passing of the Board of Revenue Act, 1922.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

22. The monsoon of 1931 arrived late but before retreating gave heavy rainfall in September and October, which, although causing serious damage to the *kharif* crops, provided an excellent seed-bed for the *rabi*. The hopes thus raised, however, were frustrated by the failure of the winter rains, and the yield, although in the absence of special calamities better than the year before, was below normal.

The monsoon of 1932 was late, feeble and uneven. The first half of June was practically rainless, and in its second half eleven districts recorded less than an inch of rain while two had more than ten. Except in the Sultanpur district and the Gorakhpur division, the total rainfall for the Province was much below normal. In July, although greater in volume, it was again unevenly distributed and over the whole Province was below normal. August began with general heavy rain, but the last week was almost rainless. Light but fairly general rain at the beginning of September was succeeded by extremely uneven falls, which were above normal in the West, but much short of the average in the eastern districts and in Oudh. What rain was received in the second half of October was both light and uneven, and the total fall for this month too was below normal. For the whole monsoon season, from June 1 to October 31, rainfall was above the average by 5 per cent. in Kumaun, and 20 per cent. in the Meerut division; over the rest of the Province it was much less than usual, the divisions most affected being Lucknow with 35 per cent. below normal, Fyzabad with 32, and Benares with 28. Remissions of land revenue sanctioned on account of the failure of crops during the last months of 1932 amounted to Rs. 19·35 lakhs. The total area under *kharif* crops fell by about 0·7 per cent.

If rice be excepted and fluctuations at harvest times ignored, there was a slight but general rise in the prices of food-grains as the following figures will show :—

Prices.

Average prices of food-grains in 1932

(in seers per rupee).

—	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Common rice.
January	11·75	20·00	17·00	9·00
April	15·00	20·00	20 00	8·50
June (first half) ..	12·00	17·00	17·00	8·00
October	11·03	15·33	14·43	9·29
February 4, 1933 ..	10·13	16·06	15·00	9·94

IRRIGATION.

Canals.

23. There was no rain in the cold weather, and the hot weather was exceptionally severe. As there were no winter rains along the Himalayas, the snow level was several thousand feet above the normal line and snow water did not come down the Ganges and Sarda rivers until the fourth week in May, three weeks later than usual. These conditions produced a heavy demand for canal water for sugarcane, a demand which could not be fully met until the end of May. The monsoon did not really break till the third week in July; rain continued to be general and sufficient until the fourth week of August, when a long break set in, ending in general and heavy rain over the northern half of the Sarda area on September 11 and 12. There was however very little rain in the Lucknow civil division and most of Bundelkhand, where the *kharif* crops suffered badly.

The Sarda canal was practically finished in March 1932. A few small minors which are still to be made will be finished before the end of the financial year. In the Rohilkhand division and some adjacent districts, canal advisory committees have been started to advise on irrigation in general and in particular to secure co-operation between the various departments and the agricultural consumers.

The area of sugarcane irrigated from the Sarda canal is already nearly 50 per cent. more than was proposed in the project, but tenants are so far reluctant to take canal water for *kharif* crops other than sugarcane. But for this reluctance, due in part to low prices, much of the *kharif* in the Lucknow division could have been saved. An agricultural circle for encouraging the cultivation of superior crops has been started in the Lucknow civil division and experiments have been made to show the advantage of irrigating cotton, rice and maize from canals in May and June.

Hydro-electric scheme.

24. There was a considerable development of the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric scheme. The Meerut Military power station was taken over by the Irrigation Branch and equipped with rotary converter plant to supply 300 K. W. Nine miles of line from Bhola to Meerut were constructed, and over a lakh of

rupees has been earned by this station since April. Three towns have been electrified, and at Saharanpur a factory has been electrified and an extension to the mill area energized. Forty new rural lines, with a total length of 27 miles, have been laid to outlying farms, a total of over 1,500 horse power of additional motor load has been connected since April, and over 9 million units have been sold. The protective system for localizing earth faults automatically has been extended, and surveys and estimates for further developments have been prepared.

The Ramganga and Kali Nadi pumping stations continued to work well, and the ten experimental tube-wells at Moradabad secured large new areas of sugarcane and wheat.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

General.

25. As in all departments, the year 1932 was one of retrenchment, and attention was directed to improving the working and reducing the cost of the existing machinery, rather than to developing new methods of helping the agriculture of the Province.

Agricultural College, Cawnpore.

26. On the recommendation of a special committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Agricultural College at Cawnpore, the college establishment has been reduced by the posts of one officer of the Provincial Agricultural Service, three lecturers and eighteen servants. At the same time, the need for practical work has received special consideration and the number of students allotted to each demonstrator in classes engaged on practical work has been reduced from 40 to 10. A separate farm has been set aside for training, and 150 acres of the old instructional farm have been divided up into holdings and put at the disposal of ex-students at a nominal rent. A further separation of teaching from research has also been made; teaching is to be centralized under the Principal, while the different scientific experts have been made individually responsible for research in their various subjects. The research farm has been made available to all research workers.

Agricultural Engineering.

27. Another committee was appointed to consider how far the utility of the Agricultural Engineering section justified its

cost and how far its working could be improved. The recommendations of the committee are being considered by Government, but it may be mentioned that in their opinion while the Engineering section has done valuable work in developing the water supply of the Province, it has been somewhat expensive.

Cattle-breeding.

28. A suggestion that the Cattle Breeding section of the agricultural department should be amalgamated with the Civil Veterinary department was considered, but it was eventually decided to leave the work done by this section in the hands of the Director of Agriculture. The section, however, has ceased to exist as a separate unit, and the direction of the functions it formerly performed in the districts has been handed over to the Deputy Directors of Agriculture. The former Deputy Director of this section has taken charge of the Bundelkhand Circle of Agriculture, but continues to control the four cattle-breeding farms and the purchase of stud bulls. He will also carry out intensive propaganda and work on cattle-breeding in six selected districts. The change has made it possible to retrench the posts of one Deputy Director, one Divisional Superintendent, two clerks, and seven servants.

Experimental farms.

29. Some of the experimental farms have persistently shown losses, and though it is not accepted that the value of such farms can be measured by their balance sheets, it was felt that for the present the most expensive should be given up. The farm at Aligarh has been leased out to the Muslim University, and that at Farrukhabad to the Court of Wards, but they will both continue to give crop demonstrations as they did when under Government management. The Jachonda farm at Muttra and the Naugawan farm at Sultanpur have been closed.

Administration.

30. The potentialities for development in the area commanded by the Sarda Canal and the necessity for giving effect to measures of retrenchment have led to the reconstitution of most of the agricultural circles. The most important changes are the amalgamation of the Hill circle with the Rohilkhand circle and the formation of the new Sarda circle from portions of the old Eastern and Central circles,

Miscellaneous.

31. Considerable progress has been made in the provision of tube-wells and small power cane-crushers, while a van with cinema films and magic lantern slides has toured the countryside demonstrating the advantage of using improved seeds and new methods. Experimental work in connexion with the pink boll worm has been carried out with the help of funds received from the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It has been decided to restrict the longer staple cotton C-402 to the Sarda area and to concentrate on C-520 instead of A-19 in the main cotton area.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

32. In January, 1932, experimental treatment of *surra* was carried out in the Tehri Garhwal State. The animals were injected with Bayor 205 "Naganol" and in eighty per cent. of cases the treatment was successful. This is a new departure and it is hoped that in the near future protection and treatment by this method will make it no longer necessary to destroy victims of "Surra". Some experiments on *barsati* with sheep spleen extract were also carried out successfully.

Research on helminth parasitic infection was undertaken in the cases of both poultry and dogs. In poultry the problem seems to be intimately connected with diet, for it appears that when green fodder is scarce mortality from parasitic infection increases. A colloidal iodine product has been invented by Dr. Chandler of Michigan, U. S. A., which is claimed to be efficacious against these parasites, and a supply has been obtained. Its value will now be tested. The experiments on dogs were carried out because it is thought that infection may be carried from dog to man. It was found that 98 per cent. of *pariah* dogs and 70 per cent. of jackals were affected with hook-worms, but further research is necessary before any conclusion can be drawn.

Serum simultaneous injections against rinderpest were carried out at three Government cattle-breeding firms, and cattle belonging to one private farm were immunized by the same method. Experiments for the control of Fasciolasis in cattle were continued in the Gonda and Almora districts. Bovine

Nasal Granuloma was successfully treated both by intravenous injections of Tartar emetic and by subcutaneous injections of Antimosan. The latter treatment, though more expensive, was found to be more satisfactory.

The revised rules of August, 1931, have given district boards a larger share of the control of the Veterinary staff in the districts, but it is too early yet to form an opinion on their working.

Forests.

General. 33. There were no important changes during 1932 in the area under the control of the Forest department. In Kumaon some progress was made in forming *panchayat* forests. In the Afforestation Division the decision to close down all work that does not yield a direct return in cash has involved the abandonment of afforestation in the ravine plantations. These will now be managed primarily as fodder reserves, and the Division will be chiefly concerned with managing canal plantations belonging to the Irrigation department. Further economy has been secured for the future by the decision to compile Working Plans for periods of fifteen years instead of ten.

Although, with practically no winter rain and a late monsoon, extensive damage by fire might have been expected in the hot weather of 1932, fire-protection was more successful than in 1931, with the result that the number of fires dropped from 337 to 241 and the area burnt from 345 square miles to 208 square miles. There were this year no incendiary fires in Kumaon. The five years' contract with the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company for supplying *chir* sleepers to the North-Western Railway from the forests of Almora, which is about to expire, is being extended with some alterations for three years. The North-Western Railway has arranged to buy *chir* sleepers at an agreed price from the purchasers of lots in the Garhwal forests, and the usual arrangements have been maintained with the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways; but the Railway Sleeper Supply Group has been reorganized and other railways are dealing direct with contractors and middlemen. Failure to solve the problem of the natural

regeneration of *sal* by seed has made it necessary to resort in an increasing degree to its artificial regeneration by *taungya* plantations.

Financial.

34. Prices were a little better than in 1931, and it is expected that in the financial year 1932-33 the forest surplus will be larger than in 1931-32 by about one lakh of rupees.

TRADE, INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

General.

35. The prices of all commodities continued to rise up to September 1932, after which they were steady until the end of the year. During this last period, the currencies of some countries depreciated, and a fall in the prices of goods imported from such countries was the only important exception to the general tendency.

Many Indian industries were affected by the depreciation of the year. The Cotton Textile Industry's demand for protection against Japanese competition was referred to the Tariff Board in July 1932, and the Board recommended that the *ad valorem* duty on cotton piece-goods not of British manufacture should be raised to 53 per cent. The duty on cotton piece-goods was accordingly raised to 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, or 5¼ annas per pound, whichever is higher, and on other cotton textile goods to 50 per cent. with effect from August 30, 1932.

Another important deve lopment was the publication of the report of the Ottawa Conference. The Ottawa agreement was opposed by most Indian industrialists, and even the European business men of Cawnpore insisted that those industries which are now protected by tariffs should not lose their protection. This principle was recognized by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, and in the case of all important industries, the existing duties were left intact. Preference was given by enhancing the duty on non-British goods. As a result of the protest entered by the glass manufacturers of these provinces, the duty on chemicals needed for glass making was kept low. The Bill became law on December 23, 1932.

Individual industries: (a) Sugar.

36. Seventeen sugar factories were built during the year and most of them started work before the end of the year. The sugar market was unsteady in the last months of the year, and

buyers in Delhi and Cawnpore were chary of making large purchases. Prices will probably fall until the end of the sugar season, and the small buyers are already complaining that present prices are unprofitable.

(b) Silk.

Owing to the fall of the yen, Japanese silk captured the market and the silk weavers of Benares had to give up Kashmir and Bengal filature silk. Faced with a serious menace, the Indian Sericulture Industry submitted a demand for protection to the Tariff Board in December. The United Provinces, however, are not directly interested in sericulture.

Industrial development.

37. The Board of Industries considered proposals to amend the Factories Act and sanctioned grants for the experimental manufacture of electric fans and shoe-laces and for the improvement of Khurja pottery.

In September Government issued orders effecting important changes in the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. The post of Principal has been kept in abeyance and the Director of Industries is now working as Principal. The Leather Department has been abolished, while the staff of the Sugar Department has been strengthened by the creation of an additional post of Assistant Research Chemist. This post has not yet been filled. All the courses of study are also to be revised.

An experimental Sugar Factory was built during the year and had begun work by January 1933. The model weaving school at Sandila and the Government Dible Industrial School at Nagina were closed down. The grants-in-aid formerly given to the District Board Weaving School, Kara, in the Allahabad district and the District Board Knitting School at Pukhrayan in the Cawnpore district have been discontinued.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER.

Administration.

38. From April 1, 1932, the Hamirpur and Banda districts were transferred from the Cawnpore to the Allahabad division, the Rae Bareli district was transferred from the Fyzabad to the Lucknow division, and the Partabgarh district from the Fyzabad to the Benares division. The post of Consulting Architect to Government was abolished with effect from May 1932. There

was no change in the strength of the Indian Service of Engineers, but as measures of economy, all vacancies occurring in the Provincial and Subordinate staff were left unfilled, and no temporary staff was retained. While no funds could be provided for the execution of any new major works, provision was made to finish works begun in previous years, and to adjust liabilities in connexion with works which were stopped in the interests of economy.

Roads and bridges

39. The diversion of the Gorakhpur-Dohrighat road to meet the common bridge at Birdghat in the Gorakhpur district was finished and opened to traffic. The reinforced concrete bridge over the Kali Nadi in the sixth mile of the Meerut-Bareilly road was also opened. The collection of boulders for the construction of the Roorkee-Hardwar road, which was begun with money from the petrol tax road fund, was continued; and, to avoid loss of metal, that already broken was laid down and consolidated. During the monsoon, damage to roads and bridges was rather above the normal.

Electricity.

40. Facts are being collected to ascertain whether electric supply schemes would pay in the towns of Fyzabad, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Etawah, Shikohabad, Firozabad, Fatehgarh, Farrukhabad and Chandausi. There are now 85 towns in the United Provinces which have an electric supply, apart from the isolated plant established in the rural area served by the hydro-electric grid.

There have been increases in the numbers of cinematograph installations, which now total 67, and also of small mills using electric power, many of which were originally driven by oil. In general, the electrical supply industry continues to tide over a very difficult period, and there are signs that improvement has begun. The most accurate figures available indicate that the capital invested in electric supply schemes in the Province is about six and a half crores of rupees and the number of persons employed directly in the industry about 11,300.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

New societies.

41. Of 137 new societies registered between July 1, 1932 and December 31, 1932, 120 were agricultural and 14 non-agricultural. The remaining three were central societies. Of

the agricultural societies, 80 were for credit, 23 for better living, five for the sale of *ghee*, one for thrift, one for poultry, one for consolidation of holdings, eight for growing sugarcane, and one to manage a sugar factory. Of the non-agricultural societies, six were for credit, two for stores, one for a benefit fund, one for spinning and weaving, one for thrift for men, and three for thrift for women. The claim to distinct progress based on these new registrations which were more for each kind of society than in the same months of 1931 is strengthened by the fall in the number of liquidations from 71 to 42. The three central societies were a rural reconstruction association in Unao and two sugar factories, in the Shahjahanpur and Lucknow districts, which are working well.

General.

42. There is a number of small sugar factories working on the open-pan system which have not yet been registered. The scheme for starting a big sugar factory, turning out 150 to 300 tons a day, at Biswan in Sitapur district, is also making progress.

The Land Mortgage Society at Saidpur continues to do well, and the various handicraft societies are developing their methods of production and sale. The *ghee* societies propose to form a central union, which will undoubtedly help them.

The work of the better-living societies has been augmented by the increasing amount of rural welfare work done by the ordinary credit societies. There are now 199 adult schools, and increased attention has been paid to scouting and to the instruction of women in the elementary rules of hygiene.

EDUCATION.

Administration.

43. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, the strength of the department was reduced by the abolition of the post of Additional Assistant Director of Public Instruction with effect from April 7, 1932, and of the posts of Divisional Inspector at Jhansi and Gorakhpur, and Assistant Inspector in Kumaon with effect from March 1, 1932. The Province has accordingly been divided anew into seven educational circles, each in charge of an inspector, with headquarters at Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, and

Fyzabad. The post of Inspector of European Schools, which is normally reserved for a member of the Indian Educational Service, is still vacant, and for the present the Principal of the Training College at Allahabad is working as Inspector of European Schools in addition to his ordinary duties. The pay of the Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee was reduced, and an officer of the Indian Service of Engineers was appointed to the post in October 1932. A special retrenchment committee appointed for this college recommended several other important economies which have been accepted by Government.

Secondary education.

44. The Board of High School and Intermediate Education has prescribed music as an optional subject for the High School examination, instituted an examination for a certificate in Military Science, and appointed a committee to advise it on questions relating to girls' education.

The number of institutions which provide facilities for manual training has increased from 46 to 48 high and middle schools. In 1928 there were only fourteen. Two new manual training classes have been opened in vernacular schools at Azamgarh and Mirzapur, and there are now 32 vernacular schools which have such classes. Ten aided schools which were given equipment in 1930-31 opened manual training classes in July 1932. At Jaunpur and Azamgarh these schools are being used as centres for others, and the same plan is to be tried at Badshahpur. The scheme for training teachers in handicrafts continues successfully; one batch of men ended their training in May 1932, and a new batch began in July.

Vernacular education.

45. There are still 37 vernacular middle schools which have agricultural classes, and 110 which have rural knowledge classes.

Depressed classes.

46. Government have provided special scholarships for boys of the depressed classes at middle and high schools and at institutions for training vernacular teachers, and these boys are also being encouraged to join Government artisan and technical schools. Government have also appointed a committee to advise them on all questions connected with the education of the depressed classes. The committee consists of the Deputy Director,

who is chairman, two members of their community in the Legislative Council, and three members of the depressed classes nominated by Government.

Legislation.

47. The United Provinces District Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, for the better administration of vernacular education by the education committees of district boards, which was passed by the Legislative Council in June, 1932, came into force on October 8, 1932.

Miscellaneous.

48. Government have decided that untrained teachers in recognized Anglo-vernacular schools, who were either confirmed or on probation before 1927 and who have worked as teachers regularly and satisfactorily since, may be exempted from the ordinary training.

A scheme for feeding school children on sprouting gram which was tried in the Benares and Allahabad divisions, is now being encouraged in all Anglo-vernacular institutions and vernacular middle schools in the Province.

In place of six foreign scholarships of an annual value of £ 240 each there is now only one of £ 216, which is held by a woman graduate.

The number of publications registered in the United Provinces from April to September 1932, was 1,608.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Public Health Department.

49. In pursuance of the retrenchment policy of 1931, Government considered a proposal to abolish the post of Director of Public Health, and to transfer the control of the Department to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Eventually, however, it was decided instead to reduce experimentally for one year the post of one Assistant Director of Public Health. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, the posts of one Assistant Director, seven Assistant Medical Officers of Health and sixteen officers in charge of travelling dispensaries had already been reduced, and the grant for labour gangs for sanitary improvements in villages entirely withdrawn. For general range duties, there are now only two Assistant Directors, instead of the original four, and the number

of Assistant Directors on purely technical work has been reduced from three to two. The Provincial Hygiene Institute has been put in charge of the senior lecturer, in addition to his own duties.

New schemes.

50. It was decided this year to decentralize anti-rabic treatment. Instead of sending all cases suspected of rabies to Kasauli or Calcutta, treatment is now provided at Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Naini Tal, and Dehra Dun. A factory for the manufacture of quinine tablets was opened in Lucknow, and the regular manufacture of cholera vaccine started at the Provincial Hygiene Institute. An area of about 60 square miles has been set aside in the Partabgarh district for intensive public health work. This scheme, known as the Health Unit Scheme, has been successfully tried in Travancore and Ceylon. The idea at the root of this, that it is better to concentrate effort in a small area where results are immediately visible, has also been applied in the Fyzabad and Pilibhit districts, where in certain areas the Co-operative, Public Health and Agricultural departments have united their forces in rural welfare work. The district board of Gorakhpur has begun to appoint resident village health officials, who tour in a circle with a radius of seven miles, and this is said to be having good results. The passing of the United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act has clarified and improved the position of municipal medical officers of health.

Medical Department.

51. In the Medical Department, the chief event of the year was the opening by His Excellency the Governor of the Queen Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, at Lucknow. The size of the hospital as originally planned has had to be drastically reduced, owing to shortage of funds; and it has been impossible to extend the Nurses' Home at the same time. The importance of the hospital lies not only in its direct benefits to the women and children of Lucknow, but also in the advantage it will give to the students of King George's Medical College, who can now be trained in midwifery and gynaecology at Lucknow instead of Madras. Government have not yet been able to agree to the proposal to raise the licentiate's course at the Agra Medical School from four to five years, as it is thought that the

change will inevitably lead to demands for financial assistance in the end. The matter is however still under consideration. Dental clinics have been started in some hospitals, and a tuberculosis sanatorium has been opened at Sarnath near Benares. Government subsidies for the building and maintenance of dispensaries under the rural area scheme of medical relief have been continued, and there are now 28 of these subsidized dispensaries. The sanctioned strength of women sub-assistant surgeons has been increased from 51 to 55, and twelve centres have been sanctioned by Government for medical relief to women by women in rural areas and small towns.

Economies.

52. In addition to many minor economies, the amount of the subsidy given to private practitioners who settle in rural areas has been reduced by half. Lack of funds prevented the holding of post-graduate courses for Provincial Medical Service officers, and the special training classes for compounders. The provision of adequate equipment in such important departments as that dealing with X-Rays has also been inevitably retarded. Some of the larger hospitals are in disrepair.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees.)

53. Owing to a series of misfortunes, chief among which was the fall in prices, provincial expenditure has exceeded resources since 1928-29 except for the year 1929-30. The deficit, which, it is estimated, will reach nearly two crores by the end of the budget year 1933-34, is more than covered by the losses under the head Land Revenue since the year 1930-31.

The total revenue charges budgeted for 1932-33 amounted to 1,159 plus 84 under irrigation working expenses, a total of 1,243. The revised figure is 1,228, a reduction of 15. There were however certain increases, namely 1·61 under Jails, 1·21 under Pensions and 0·6 under Stamps and Miscellaneous; so that the real amount of retrenchment effected is equal to nearly 18½ lakhs.

The revenue charges of the budget year 1933-34 are put at 1,249 inclusive of irrigation charges, which is 21 above the

revised estimates of the previous year. Except for the increases of 1 under irrigation interest, and 2 under Pensions, the net increase is mainly due to the disappearance of the emergency cut in salaries.

The balance in the Famine Fund stands at 60, from which Government are able to draw 4 for repayment of debt. The balance in the Road Development Fund in March 1933 will be 10·14 and on March 1934 about 14. A sum of 36·01 will have to be borrowed from the Provincial Loans Fund.

Bad seasons in 1928-29 and 1930-31 affected finances. Opportunity of recovery was denied by the arrival of the great slump; and it was inevitable that the Province should show a deficit. In fact the accumulated overdraft at the end of 1933-34 will be below two crores, although price remissions of land revenue in 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 amounted to over 3½ crores. By retrenchment and other measures some leeway has thus been made up. Further progress depends upon the recovery of prices and with it the reduction in land revenue remissions made on account of the fall in prices.

EXCISE.

Administration.

54. There were considerable retrenchments in the Excise Department this year. From March 1, 1932, the Allahabad and Gorakhpur charges were abolished, with the consequent reduction of the posts of two assistant excise commissioners, four clerks, and four peons.

General policy.

55. In the districts of Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki, the country spirit shops were settled by auction, an experimental measure, which came into effect from May 1, 1932. From the same date the rate of duty and the selling price of country liquor were reduced in order to check illicit distillation. There was otherwise no change in the settlement of shops, nor was there any alteration in the outstill area. The sealed bottle system now exists in 33 towns and in the whole of the Bulandshahr district.

Indian States.

56. On the recommendations of the Indian States Committee, the Government of India have decided to pay the States compensation in respect of the duty paid on a quantity of *charas* which is limited for each State. Full duty will continue to be payable on requirements in excess of this quantity. This arrangement, which is made on the understanding that the States have a reciprocal arrangement in Excise affairs with the neighbouring British Government or administration, is a temporary measure pending the financial settlement which, it is hoped, will result from the Round Table Conferences.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Conditions.

57. In a number of district boards, the financial position continued to deteriorate, expenditure exceeding income in many cases. Several boards were called upon to explain their failure to produce acceptable budgets. Eleven boards had no invested funds, and no less than nine closed with deficit balances. The district boards of Cawnpore and Farrukhabad were threatened with supersession, but this was deferred until they should produce revised budgets. The district board of Jaunpur is insolvent, and the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is undertaking a special inquiry into its financial position. However, no board has been actually superseded during 1932, although the supersession of the Rae Bareli district board was extended for one year from November, 1932.

The Road Traffic Taxation Committee.

58. The Road Traffic Taxation Committee sat at Naini Tal from July 15 to 20, 1932. A number of district boards have from time to time claimed the right to tax motor and other vehicles using district board roads. The cost of the maintenance of district board roads was last year 17½ lakhs of rupees, but it cannot be denied that they have for years been insufficiently repaired and are getting steadily worse; and although the boards could undoubtedly make some improvement in their condition, they have not the resources to keep them really fit for fast and heavy traffic. Apart from the difficulty of the local bodies, the situation over the whole Province is anomalous, since the annual expenditure on metalled roads is nearly Rs. 68 lakhs while only 2½ lakhs of rupees are realized from motor licences. This, of course, ignores

the fact that petrol is heavily taxed, but it remains indisputable that those who use the roads do not by any means pay a fair share of the cost of their upkeep. The Committee proposed an increase in all registration fees, particularly in those of lorries and buses plying for hire, but considered that this form of taxation should be levied exclusively by Government and not by local bodies. If accepted, their recommendations are estimated to bring in a revenue of about 27 lakhs of rupees from motor vehicles. They also proposed a tax of one rupee a year on two-wheeled bullock-carts with iron tyres, carts with wooden tyres normally used for agricultural purposes being exempt. Four-wheeled bullock carts, which are used exclusively for commercial transport by contractors and business men, were to be taxed twelve rupees a year. The report is now being examined in detail.

Women members of district boards.

59. An Act was passed this year by the Legislative Council amending the District Boards Act in order to enable Government to nominate one woman member to every district board in the Province. The amendment became law in October, 1932, and women have so far been nominated in 29 districts.

Civil legislation as a move in local politics.

60. During this year the tendency to resort to the civil courts as a move in the politics of local boards became very marked. When ordinary methods had failed, the party whose discomfiture was imminent applied to the civil courts for an injunction against the party who had succeeded, and munsifs and other subordinate judicial courts freely issued injunctions of this kind. Two extreme instances of this tendency may be quoted here. At Azamgarh, where the Commissioner had passed orders under section 168 of the District Boards Act to prevent the wrongful removal of the chairman of the education committee, the munsif issued an injunction restraining the chairman of the district board from giving effect to the order. At Saharanpur it was alleged that a member of under 21 years of age had been elected and the Minister for Local Self-Government declared the election invalid, whereupon the munsif issued an injunction restraining the Minister from passing such an order. Government are now considering the question of introducing legislation in order to make interference of this kind impossible.

Vote of no confidence.

61. There were frequent intrigues to oust the chairman by a vote of no-confidence, and in several cases the chairman resigned rather than put a motion of this kind to the vote.

District board secretaries.

62. Government have now determined the necessary qualifications and scales of pay for secretaries of district boards, and it is hoped that this will attract a better class of candidate.

Tax on circumstances and property.

63. For some time past the inhabitants of notified areas have protested against their being assessed to a tax on circumstances and property both by the notified area and by the district board, and their grievance became more acute when the minimum level for income-tax was reduced. In these areas, there are now three different systems of direct taxation and three tax-gatherers. It was proposed that the inhabitants of the notified areas should be exempt from the district board tax but that the area fund should contribute a lump sum to the board; while this proposal was under consideration, a private Bill on the subject was introduced in the Legislative Council, and the matter was referred to a select committee with certain provisos. The Committee agree that the area should contribute a lump sum, and the amended Bill will be considered by the Council at its next session.

Conclusion.

64. The year 1932 was remarkable for a steady resumption of control by the forces representing law and for the successful maintenance of orderly conditions in spite of an economic pressure which affected all classes of society.

Early in the year the Congress opened their civil disobedience campaign, but the promulgation and enforcement of the Ordinances disorganized their offensive, and their leaders were prevented from enlisting the support for which they had hoped. As their failure on every front became apparent, the public, and particularly the agriculturist, lost interest in their policy and faith in their disinterestedness. Prices were steady, or slightly rising, and economically and financially the prospects of the Province were brighter than a year ago. The active improvement, however, was slight, and as long as prices continue near their present level, the Province is faced with the necessity of

annual remissions of land revenue, a curtailment of all new schemes and the sacrifice both of possible future development and, to some extent, of the established standard of efficiency, to the paramount need for retrenchment.

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS.

Introductory.

It has been customary to include in every tenth annual administration report a résumé of general information about the province, and in the ordinary course of events this report would have contained such a résumé. As a measure of economy, however, it has been decided to omit from this report the general description of the province and for the latest information on the following subjects a reference should be made to the General Administration Report for 1921-22:—

	Pages
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples of the province	1—11
(2) Historical summary	14—64
(3) Form of administration	64—66
(4) Character of land tenures	67—72
(5) Civil divisions of British territory	72—73
(6) Legislative authority	93—95
(7) General system of public instruction	153—160
(8) Literary societies	172—173
(9) Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	176—178

A section on the last census however has been included in this report.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

1. Changes in administration.

1. His Excellency Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the province from the beginning of the year until April 18, when he was relieved by His Excellency Sir William Malcolm Hailey, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. The office of Finance Member was held from the beginning of the year until April 18, 1931, by the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

from April 19 to November 30, 1931, by Sir George Bancroft Lambert and from December 1 until the close of the year by the Hon'ble Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., officiated as Home Member from the beginning of the year until the afternoon of February 9, 1931, when the Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., resumed charge of this office in which he remained for the rest of the year.

The Hon'ble Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Bar.-at-Law, continued to hold the office of Minister for Local Self-Government.

The Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh held the portfolio for Education until February 5, 1931. From February 8, 1931, it was assumed by Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Srivastava.

The Hon'ble Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh was Minister for Agriculture until September 3, 1931, when his resignation was accepted. From that date the duties of the Minister for Agriculture were divided between the two other Ministers, the post of third Minister being left unfilled.

2. Character of the year.

(See the Government resolution on the Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1931.)

2. The monsoon of 1930 did not really begin until the middle of July. The August rainfall was good, but in September there was rather too much rain in the east and not enough in the west. The monsoon of 1931 was late and at first feeble and uneven. *Kharif* sowings were both late and restricted in area. During July and August, however, the rainfall, although somewhat below normal, was well distributed. This was followed by heavy rain in September, which damaged the crops, particularly in the west of the province, where cotton, *bajra* and *juar* all suffered. There was no serious calamity in the technical sense of the word, though many districts suffered to some extent from locusts and fire. In the west, two insect pests seriously affected sugarcane in three districts.

3. The total cultivated area increased by 3·5 per cent. from 33,741,562 acres to 34,913,617 acres. The *rabi* crops suffered everywhere from hail, frost, rust or insect pests, and the yields of wheat and barley were each 20 per cent. less than in the previous year. Oilseed suffered from greenfly. Cultivated area and outturn.

4. The net irrigated area dropped from 10,971,136 to 10,185,641 acres. For the non-canal tracts the areas irrigated from tanks and reservoirs and from other sources both increased slightly. Irrigated area.

5. Following the world depression, the prices of agricultural produce, except sugarcane, fell steadily from the beginning of the year until August 1931. There was a marked difference between prices at producing centres and at the consuming markets, transport charges accounting for a larger share of retail prices than usual. In view of the fall in prices, Government granted large remissions of rent and revenue, which are described in more detail in Chapter IV.

6. This was a bad year for trade everywhere. The effect of the world depression was accentuated by overproduction of wheat, and the consequent low prices of agricultural produce reduced the purchasing power of the villagers. Trade.

7. The death-rate fell slightly this year, the chief decrease being in deaths from cholera; but there were exceptions to the general improvement, of which the most noticeable were increases in infantile mortality and deaths from plague. Health.

3. Indian States.

(See the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.)

Rampur.

8. During the year His Highness the Nawab paid visits to Delhi, Naini Tal and Simla. On July 21, 1932, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey visited Rampur and formally opened the Hailey Bridge over the Kosi river at Lalpur. His Excellency General Sir Philip Chetwode, Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Rampur on December 19, 1932, and stayed two days. Among Notable events.

other distinguished guests were His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, and Darbar Sahib Jusdan and His Highness the Nawab of Sachib. A daughter was born to His Highness on April 20, 1932.

State Forces. The total expenditure on the State Forces was Rs. 8·32 lakhs against Rs. 8·61 lakhs in the year before. The State Forces consist of 343 Cavalry and 1,970 Infantry, including Artillery and Band. An improvement is noted in the standard of discipline and efficiency.

Finance. The total demand for the year was Rs. 1,16·93 lakhs and 1,613 gold coins, of which Rs. 8·23 lakhs were still uncollected at the close of the year. The expenditure actually incurred was Rs. 83·72 lakhs and 954 gold coins.

Administration of land. The area under cultivation rose from 347,214 acres to 353,310 acres. The total demand under the head "Land Revenue" and its equivalents was Rs. 36·47 lakhs against Rs. 36·57 lakhs. Remissions of land revenue amounting to three lakhs of rupees were sanctioned on account of crop failures and low prices. The balance uncollected was Rs. 6·75 lakhs.

General conditions. The rainfall recorded for the year was 40·65 inches against 33·5 inches in the previous year. The rains were too heavy in some tahsils, and in others fell at the wrong times, and both the *rabi* and *kharif* harvests were poor. The birth-rate increased from 180·09 per 10,000 to 201·17 and the death-rate from 180·18 to 194·31.

Police. A police training school has been started. Owing to the fact that simple hurt has been made a cognizable offence the number of crimes reported increased from 413 to 705. Of these reports, 702 were investigated, 460 sent up for trial, 312 convicted and 132 acquitted. Of serious crimes, there was a decrease in murder and increases in culpable homicide, dacoity, and hurt by dangerous weapons. There were only eight cases under the preventive sections against 33 in the previous year. The expenditure on the police rose from Rs. 2·29 lakhs to Rs. 2·55 lakhs.

Public works. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 12·06 lakhs compared with Rs. 8·68 in the previous year. Residential

quarters were built for the State officials and improvements made in the two palaces. A further sum of Rs. 1·97 lakhs was spent on irrigation. There was a large increase from 29,529 acres to 44,569 acres in the total irrigated area.

Education.

There is a high school, an oriental college, a vernacular middle school, five Anglo-vernacular upper primary schools, and seven Persian schools in the city. In the whole State, there are 102 primary schools. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 96,729.

TEHRI (GARHWAL).

Notable events.

9. On January 1, Major His Highness Raja Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and there were public rejoicings in all parts of the State. Early in the year His Highness paid a farewell visit to His Excellency Lord Irwin and Lady Irwin in New Delhi. A number of distinguished visitors were the guests of His Highness at Tehri during the year.

Weather and crops.

The total rainfall was five inches less than in the preceding year, and the *rabi* crop was poor. The low prices of grain in the plains, however, prevented any rise in prices in the State, and a certain amount of wheat was imported. The *kharif* crop, which supplies the staple food of most of the population, was good.

Finance.

While the normal income from forests is about Rs. 10 lakhs, the actual collections during the year were only Rs. 5·05 lakhs, and for the last two years the arrears are Rs. 5·26 lakhs. The policy of the Durbar is to exploit only the bare minimum of trees at present, thus preparing for a more profitable sale when prices are better, so that the financial prospects of the State are bright. The total current income this year was Rs. 19·86 lakhs, and the expenditure Rs. 18·95 lakhs. One lakh of rupees was placed in the reserve fund.

Protection.

The strength of the State Forces was reduced from 332 to 317. They continued to work efficiently, particularly in the Department of Military Engineering. The Police Force was 32

against 35. Rural police work is done chiefly by patwaris, as in British Garhwal. There was a slight increase in the figures for trials and offences, but this was due to the trial during the year of offences committed during the Rawain riots of the previous year. The average duration of cases in the courts of sub-divisional magistrates was 94·1 days, a regrettably high figure.

Miscellaneous. No coercive processes were used in the collection of land revenue this year. Steady progress is reported in education, Local Self-Government, Public Health and particularly in vaccination.

BENARES.

10. His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D., died on August 4, 1931, and his Junior Maharani Sahiba died on the night of August 10. His Highness Maharaja Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur performed the funeral ceremonies, which ended on August 16. His formal accession took place on August 19, when he held a Darbar, at which he announced various concessions. A number of distinguished guests visited the State during the year.

Conditions of the year. In the Bhadohi district, the rains were good and the *kharif* crops better than usual. There was however no rain at the beginning of October, and the *rabi* crop was only saved by falls of more than two inches in December and February. In this district, dues were collected in full.

In the Chakia district, the rain was insufficient, and in the areas not served by canals the crops were poor. Although remissions of over one lakh of rupees were made, it was not possible to collect the dues in full.

Finance. The total net receipts were Rs. 23·96 lakhs, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 20·47 lakhs.

Police. The number of offences reported rose from 629 to 667, of which 539 were investigated and 129 convicted.

Education. The enrolment at the Meston High School, Ramnagar, was 296 scholars and at the Lovett High School, Gyanpur, 326. In the 76 vernacular schools there were 8,979 scholars. The total cost of education was Rs. 1·31 lakhs.

As in the previous year four hospitals and two dispensaries were maintained by the State at which in all 115,128 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 78,411. Medical.

4. Foreign relations.

11. Negotiations are still in progress between the Government of this province and the Nepalese Government on the subject of the boundary between the Basti district and Nepal. The exchange of land for the construction of the headworks of the Sarda-Kichcha project has been completed.

The Tehri-Tibet boundary dispute has not yet been settled.

5. Details of the last census.

(See volume XVIII of the Census of India, 1931.)

General.

12. The census of 1931 was carried out in circumstances of extreme difficulty, at the height of the Civil Disobedience movement. A determined attempt was made by the Congress party to ban the whole proceedings, and the revenue staff were embarrassed not only by political work beyond their normal duties, but by the preparation of statements for rent and revenue remissions and in sixteen districts by survey, settlement, roster or record operations. Finally, when enumeration was finished and the work of abstracting and compiling tables was begun, the financial crisis made things still more difficult. In spite of all this, the figures for this census are probably at least as accurate as for any of its predecessors.

Area and population.

13. The total area over which the census was taken was 112,191 square miles, of which 106,248 are British territory and 5,943 Indian States. The total population for the area is 49,614,833, of whom 48,408,673 were at the time of the census in British districts and 1,206,070 in the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.

General distribution.

14. The density of the population of the province as a whole, which had been reduced by the influenza epidemic from 440 persons to the square mile in 1911 to 427 in 1921, has risen to 442. In British districts, it is 456 while in the Indian

States it drops to 203, chiefly on account of the thinly scattered population of Tehri State, where with 349,573 inhabitants for its 4,180 square miles, the density is only 84. The density is highest in the Gorakhpur division, which has 755 persons to the square mile; then come Fyzabad (573), Meerut (535), Agra (521), Rohilkhand (515), Benares (501), Allahabad (492), Lucknow (486), Jhansi (214) and Kumaun (102). If the Mirzapur district were excluded, the figure for the Benares division would be higher than that for Gorakhpur division. The eastern districts of the Gangetic plain are still much more thickly populated than the western.

Distribution in towns and villages.

15. Of the total population of over 49 millions, 17 millions live in villages of less than 500 inhabitants, 13 millions in villages of 500—1,000 inhabitants, 10 millions in villages or small towns of 1,000—2,000 inhabitants, 4 millions in towns of 2,000—5,000, one million in towns of 5,000—10,000, one million in towns of 10,000—20,000, one million in towns of 20,000—50,000, three-quarters of a million in towns of 50,000—100,000, and one-and-a-quarter millions in towns of over 100,000 inhabitants. Of every thousand persons found in the British districts of the province, 929 were born in the districts where they were enumerated. In 1921 the figure was 931. Of the total population of 49,614,833 as many as 49,055,228 were born in districts or States within the province. Of the rest, 494,308 were born in provinces or States of India beyond the United Provinces; 46,009 were born in other Asiatic countries; 17,954 were born in Europe; 343 were born in Africa; 625 in America; and 353, of whom 229 were from the Fiji Islands, in Australasia. Of the 2,827,234 persons born in districts of the United Provinces other than those where they were enumerated, 1,876,563 were women, and only 950,671 were men. Nearly two-thirds of the migration within the province may therefore be assumed to be due to marriage customs, rather than to economic conditions. Only in three districts, Lucknow, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun are the figures under this head higher for men than for women. In Cawnpore they are practically the same. For the large cities generally, the normal proportion is reversed, and this explains the figures for Lucknow and Cawnpore districts.

The migration of men is therefore largely accounted for by the movement of labour from the overcrowded Eastern districts to the large cities, the tea-gardens of Dehra Dun, etc.

Civil condition.

16. Of the 7,332,871 persons below the age of five in the British territory of the province, 86,115 boys and 107,201 girls are married. Among Brahmanic Hindus in British territory, 72,235 boys and 86,951 girls are married below the age of five; among Muslims, the figures are 13,491 boys and 19,914 girls. No other religion shows any considerable number of marriages at this age. Between the ages of five and ten, there are in British territory altogether 440,804 married boys and 667,457 married girls, of whom 378,853 and 567,518 are Brahmanic Hindus, and 59,965 and 96,617 Muslims. Between the ages of ten and fifteen there are 1,909,586 persons married out of 5,461,379. Of these 1,643,021 are Brahmanic Hindus, 6,777 Aryas, 1,022 Jains, 903 Sikhs, 253,200 Muslims, and 4,608 Christians. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty there are altogether in British territory 4,317,976 persons, of whom 975,604 males and 162,523 females are still unmarried. Of Brahmanic Hindus, the number of unmarried women between the ages of fifteen and twenty is 114,463 and the number married (and not widowed nor divorced) is 1,516,054; that is, more than thirteen girls are married for every one who is not. In 1921, the ratio was eleven to one. Among Muslims there are 40,877 women unmarried at this age for 266,027 married, or rather more than six married for one who is not; in 1921, the ratio was about five to one. Marriage is almost universal in this province especially for women, and the position in this respect has not appreciably changed in the last 40 years. Infant and child marriage is still prevalent especially among the lower castes of both Hindus and Muslims. Owing to an attempt, more especially on the part of the lower castes of both these religions, to forestall the Sarda Act, there are now proportionately more married and widowed of both sexes below the age of ten than at any time during the last 40 years. The proportion of widowed has decreased in all religions and localities owing to the relatively light mortality of the years 1921—1930.

Occupation.

17. The total of all persons recorded as following an occupation is 27,101,770. Of these 20,191,273 are engaged in

production of raw materials, including 20,151,339 engaged in pasture and agriculture. The total of cultivators is 19,419,218, for 14,696,509 of whom cultivation is the principal occupation. These two figures do not include 46,755 engaged in the cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc., 31,610 engaged in forestry, nor 653,698 engaged in stock-raising. The number of tenant-cultivators is 12,801,899. There are 4,815,814 persons employed in the preparation and supply of material substances; this includes 3,188,296 engaged in industry, of whom 545,576 are concerned with textiles; 108,798 with working in leather; 252,136 with working in wood; 160,389 with metals; 259,579 with ceramics; 291,910 with chemical products; 378,591 with food industries; 799,463 with industries of the dress and toilet; and 47,651 with building. There are 95,247 makers of jewellery and ornaments, and 232,729 persons employed in scavenging. Transport workers number 239,928, and there are 1,387,590 employed in trade. The police, including village watchmen, number 72,951 and the army 39,042. Public administration claims 89,197. There are 173,587 persons employed under religion, and 23,295 lawyers, mukhtars, petition-writers and their clerks. Medicine claims 34,440 and instruction 56,784. There are 550,851 persons in domestic service. The total return under the head of beggars, vagrants and prostitutes is 194,458.

In this census for the first time, an attempt was made to collect statistics of educated unemployment. The total number of unemployed men between the ages of 20 and 40 who could read and write English was 1,975. Of these 1,094 had passed the School Leaving Certificate or Matriculation examination only, 87 had passed the Intermediate, 91 held degrees, and 703 had not passed the School Leaving Certificate examination.

Literacy.

18. Of the total provincial population of 49,614,833 the number returned as literate in any script was 2,309,358 of whom 218,299 were females. The number of persons literate in English was 268,936, of whom 26,113 were females. Among Brahmanic Hindus, there is one literate person for 22 illiterate and one literate woman for 146 illiterate. In 1921 the proportion was 1 to 27 for both sexes and 1 to 221 for women.

Among Muslims, one person is literate for 19 who are not, and one woman for 75 who are not. The proportions in 1921 were 1 to 26 and 1 to 137. It is remarkable that more persons in the age-group 15—20 are literate than in the age-group 10—15, which has a larger total. This means that a large number of children do not become literate until after they are 15. There is considerable variation between the degrees of literacy achieved by different castes; among Kayasthas, 70·24 per cent. of men and 19·07 per cent. of women can read and write. For Vaishyas, the figures are 38·35 and 5·66; Saiyids, Bhuinhars, Brahmans, Mughals, Sonars and Kalwars are the only other castes with a percentage of literate men higher than 20. At the other end of the scale, only 0·62 per cent. of male Chamars and 0·04 per cent. of females are literate; and this caste is nearly five million strong. Another large group, the one-and-a-quarter million Pasis, are even less advanced than Chamars.

Language.

19. Of the 49,614,833 inhabitants of the Province, 49,456,327 persons returned Hindustani as their mother-tongue. This term covers four languages recognized by the Linguistic Survey, Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi, Bihari and Central Pahari. Other vernaculars proper to this province are Haburi, Kanjari, Kanphati and Nati, various forms of gypsy speech of which one or another was returned as their mother-tongue by 399 persons. Punjabi was returned as the mother-tongue of 27,105 persons; Bengali, 27,230; Marwari, 11,945; other Rajasthani vernaculars, 6,475; Marathi, 4,298: Gujarati, 4,114; Pashtu, 2,048; and various other Indian vernaculars less than one thousand persons each. Of other Asiatic languages, the returns included 31,067 Naipali; 4,000 Bhotia and 582 Persian. The number who returned their mother-tongue as English was 34,443.

Religion.

20. There are now 41,856,310 persons in the province classed as Hindus; of these 317,738 are Aryas and 3,403 Radhaswamis. Jains number 68,168; Sikhs 46,610; and Buddhists 731. Muslims total 7,434,058, and Christians 207,896. For every 10,000 of population in the British territory of the province there are 8,384 Brahmanic Hindus, against 8,461 in

1921 and 8,504 in 1911. For Muslims, the ratio has risen slightly, from 1,411 in 1911 and 1,428 in 1921 to 1,484 in 1931. Aryas have also increased, from 28 per 10,000 in 1911 to 45 in 1921 and 65 in 1931. Christians were 38 in 1911, 44 in 1921, and 42 in 1931. The Hindu loss roughly balances the gains of Muslims and Aryas.

Race, tribe and caste.

21. At this census more attention was paid to the details of caste than in 1921. The tendency of castes low in the social scale to claim new names, often the names of higher castes with some variations, was very much more marked this year, and these claims were more articulate owing to the formation of *sabhas* or *mahasabhas* for almost every caste. Those returning the new names do not as a rule claim to be of a different caste from those returning the old. Castes have been tabulated under the older and better known names in order to effect economy and to facilitate comparisons with the figures of previous censuses. This desire to obtain or record a rise in the social scale has been responsible at recent censuses for some curious variations in the strengths of certain castes. A few of the figures have been affected by confusion on the part of enumerators between castes of similar names and functions. But in each succeeding census these difficulties have received fuller attention and the effects have been correspondingly minimized.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

6. Realization of land revenue.

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1931.)

Total demand and collections.

22. The real demand under land revenue was Rs. 7,09·68 lakhs. Rupees 6,18·69 lakhs were collected, Rs. 0·03 lakhs suspended, and Rs. 74·17 lakhs remitted, whether because of the fall in prices or because of hail, fires, drought, or locusts. A balance of Rs. 16·79 was thus left uncollected at the end of the year, the percentage of collection to effective demand being 97·3.

Irrigation and local rates.

23. The total demand for local rates and cesses was Rs. 74·62 lakhs, of which Rs. 74·34 lakhs were collected. The recoverable balance at the end of the year was Rs. 0·21 lakhs. The current demand for occupiers' irrigation rate fell from Rs. 1,75·37 lakhs to Rs. 1,57·89. The reduced consumption was due partly to good weather and partly to low prices. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 1,68·91 lakhs, of which Rs. 1,19·97 lakhs were collected and Rs. 8·42 remitted. There was a decrease in owner's rate of Rs. 0·02 lakhs.

Advances.

24. Owing to low prices, there was very little demand for new loans this year, the total advanced under both Acts being Rs. 6·07 or Rs. 30·10 lakhs less than last year. The outstanding total rose from Rs. 96·95 to Rs. 103·10; and the demand for collection, excluding suspensions, was Rs. 26·81 lakhs. Of this Rs. 18·68 lakhs, or 70 per cent. were collected. The net result was that the outstanding principal was reduced to Rs. 79·86 lakhs. With the help of advances under Act XIX, 323 wells, four tube-wells, one tank, four Persian wheels, and one embankment were built. Advances under Act XII were as usual chiefly for seed, bullocks and earthen wells.

Coercive processes.

25. The total number of coercive processes issued for the recovery of land revenue and demands recoverable as land revenue rose by 10,429 to 256,284. Last year's figure was again 20,514 above that for 1929. The largest increases were in attachments of movable property and warrants of arrest.

Remissions.

26. The fall in the prices of agricultural produce began in the *Fasli* year 1337, but it was at first slow, and it was not till the autumn of 1930, which is the *kharif* season of 1338, that the collapse of the market became remarkable. Taking wheat as a representative of other grains, prices fell from 7 seers 5 chataks to the rupee in October 1929 (*kharif* 1337) to 9 seers in April 1930 (*rabi* 1337) and 15 seers 5 chataks in December 1930 (*kharif* 1338). The summer of 1931 (that is, the period after the harvesting of the *rabi* of 1338) saw the lowest prices for each kind of grain, and in June wheat stood at 18 seers 5 chataks to the rupee. This phenomenal drop made it impossible to pay the rent for 1338 out of the current profits of any holding growing grain crops. Remissions of revenue were therefore made with proportionate remissions of rent. For *kharif* 1338, Rs. 10·09 lakhs of revenue were remitted and Rs. 2·94 lakhs suspended. For *rabi* 1338, Rs. 60 lakhs of revenue were remitted and Rs. 207 lakhs of rent. Throughout this year, the remissions of rent were calculated on the basis of the revenue remitted.

7. Settlements.

27. Settlement operations were completed in Hardoi district. In Lucknow district, settlement operations were declared closed, but not record operations. Settlement was begun in Meerut, Sultanpur and Naini Tal, and continued in Bijnor, Sitapur, Bahraich and Garhwal. In June 1931, however, work was stopped in all these districts, as an economy. The work already done has been preserved, but no more, and the maps of aerially surveyed areas were completed in Aligarh, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Kheri and Gonda. Roster work was completed where it had been begun, but there were no new roster operations this year on account of the crisis.

8. Land Records.

(See the Report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending September 30, 1931.)

System of record.

28. The quadrennial *khatauni* and *khewat* were introduced throughout the province, excepting the hill tracts, in the year

1335, and this year saw the end of the first period of four years. The new system seems to be working satisfactorily. The quadrennial *khasra* has been now generally introduced, but is being abandoned where short-term assessments are usual.

Establishments.

29. Of the six Special Land Records Officers, only one has been left, the Qanungo Training School and 25 patwari schools have been closed down, and Rs. 54,000 have thus been saved to Government.

Patwaris.

30. Patwaris' circles were re-allocated in tahsil Rae Bareli; a reduction of 19 patwaris and one assistant was made in Budaun. Ten patwaris were admitted to the Qanungo Training School. The plan for extending the training of patwari candidates by four months has been deferred. The percentage of resident patwaris has on paper risen from 80·56 to 82·00.

Testing of records.

31. As this year an economic crisis coincided with a political, throwing extra work on revenue officials indirectly and directly, it was difficult to keep up the usual standard of testing; and both superior officers and qanungoes were exempted on account of census work and remissions from a certain amount of testing. On the whole, however, testing was surprisingly good, and the verification of *khatauni* and *khewat* was carried out more widely than last year.

9. Confiscated and escheated properties.

32. Confiscated and escheated properties were sold for Rs. 12,750 in the Allahabad division and Rs. 170 in the Jhansi division.

10. Government estates.

(See the resolution, dated December 21, 1932, on the administration of the Tarai and Bhabar and Garhwal-Bhabar Government estates, and on the estates under the control of the Board of Revenue, for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

General.

33. The total receipts from all the estates rose from Rs. 13·43 to Rs. 15·22 lakhs, while expenditure fell from Rs. 8·98 to Rs. 6·90 lakhs. The surplus thus rose from Rs. 4·46 to Rs. 8·32 lakhs. About two-thirds of this increase is real, and is due to

improvements in collections and in the sale of forest produce; about one-third of the increase is due to a change in the method of accounting.

Tarai and Bhabar.

34. Even when allowance has been made for a paper increase due to the new method of accounting, there is a real increase in the surplus from this estate from Rs. 2·02 to Rs. 4·21 lakhs. This is in spite of a fall of Rs. 0·98 lakhs in the receipts from land held by cultivators, which was due to remissions. More stringent administration led to a real fall of Rs. 0·42 lakhs in expenditure, and there was a marked increase of Rs. 2·56 lakhs in the receipts from the sale of forest produce. There was again considerable damage to *lahi*, which is the most lucrative crop in the Bhabar, and the estate suffered everywhere from drought.

There were fewer deaths from epidemic diseases than last year, but it is to be noted that four-fifths of the deaths were due to malaria. At Bazpur and Gadarpur anti-malarial works were continued, chiefly the realignment of canals and the filling up of the breeding-grounds of mosquitoes. The water supply at Kathgodam and Haldwani was improved, and some sanitary improvements were made in the villages by removing manure heaps and providing soakage pits. Thirty-five Abyssinian tube-wells were sunk.

The mortality among cattle was low, and inoculation gave satisfactory results.

Garhwal-Bhabar.

35. Both income and expenditure fell this year, and the surplus was less than last year's by Rs. 6,450. This was chiefly due to the bad *lahi* crop, and to remissions. The wheat and rice harvests were satisfactory, and this was the first year that sugarcane was sown over any considerable area in the Bhabar. The building of a hospital at Kotdwara was again postponed till times are better. The equivalent of occupancy rights was conferred on the tenants after the end of the year.

Other states.

36. The deficit on the working of the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement was again reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 730. The number of *jagirdars* is 212, of whom 40 have now settled down as resident on their holdings. The majority, however, continue to live at their own homes and draw a small rent from their *jagirs*.

From the Stone Mahal at Mirzapur, the surplus is Rs. 34·8 thousands, which is almost the same as last year.

Estates managed by the Board of Revenue.

37. The total number of estates controlled by the Board rose from 333 to 402. The demand rose from Rs. 5·21 to Rs. 5·48 lakhs, and there was an increase in the total receipts from Rs. 3·92 to Rs. 4·09 lakhs. Expenditure fell from Rs. 2·00 to Rs. 1·12 lakhs, but part of the reduction was due to a change in the method of accounting. The surplus rose from Rs. 1·92 to Rs. 2·97 lakhs. Collections were particularly good in the three principal estates.

In the Stud Farm at Ghazipur, the current demand was Rs. 31,770, of which 86 per cent. was collected. The collections for the Dudhi estate were 98 per cent. of the current demand which in such a year is remarkable. Two wells were sunk, and a range office built at Mewarpur. At Allahabad the Government and confiscated estates showed an increase in receipts and a fall in expenditure, and 93 per cent. of the current demand was collected.

11. Wards' estates.

(See the Report on the Court of Wards for the year ending September 30, 1931.)

Estates controlled.

38. Fifteen estates, with a rent roll of Rs. 13·8 lakhs, were taken over, and five, with a rent roll of Rs. 0·66 lakhs, were released. Two estates were united in one, the owner being the same, and the total number of estates superintended thus rose from 209 to 218.

Collections.

39. The total rental demand rose from Rs. 153·20 lakhs to Rs. 160·17 lakhs. Of this 82·6 per cent. was collected against 94 per cent. last year. The fall in collections was chiefly in the Allahabad, Agra and Meerut divisions, the Meerut division being particularly bad.

Cost of management.

40. The cost of management rose from Rs. 16·86 to Rs. 17·55 lakhs. The percentage of cost of management to realizations rose from 10·6 to 12·9 on account of remissions and agricultural distress.

Payment of debts.

41. The total of debts due at the end of this year was Rs. 243·31 lakhs against Rs. 215·04 lakhs at the end of last year. Debts to the amount of Rs. 42·97 lakhs were paid off against Rs. 51·96 lakhs last year.

Wards.

42. The total spent on the maintenance and education of wards was Rs. 35·10 lakhs against Rs. 35·28 last year. The health and education of the wards are reported to be satisfactory.

Improvements.

43. The sum spent on improvements has risen from Rs. 12·74 lakhs in 1928-29 and Rs. 14·72 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 14·90 in 1930-31. The largest items were spent on the completion of the electric supply plant in Balrampur town, and some new buildings on the Balrampur and Oel estates. Eleven farms were working during the year, and continued to help the cultivators by demonstration and research. The estates administered by the Court undoubtedly provide the best field for all forms of the work known as village uplift, and this year more progress than ever before was made in the consolidation of holdings.

The tenantry.

44. This was a bad year for tenants all over the provinces. The best that can be said is that there was no shortage of food; this can be seen from the fact that there were no serious epidemics, as there would have been if lack of food had lowered the peasants' vitality. But there was a general shortage of money and the tenants found it hard to pay rent; they received remissions, however, and the Court of Wards staff everywhere showed consideration for genuinely hard cases. Expenditure on education, sanitation and medical aid had inevitably to be reduced, but 23 free dispensaries were maintained by various estates.

Litigation.

45. The number of suits for ejectment rose from 1,087 in 1928-29 and 1,740 in 1929-30 to 1,892 in 1930-31, but there were considerably fewer suits for enhancement this year, thirteen against 107, and 3,833 suits for arrears of rent against 4,358 last year. Of the twenty suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, seven were decided wholly in favour of the Court, six against it, and seven were pending at the end of the year. A considerable embezzlement in the Aligarh Court of Wards was detected, the sum embezzled amounting to Rs. 55,000. The accountant guilty was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

12. Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(See the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September 30, 1931, and the appendices thereto consisting of reports by the Board of Revenue.)

Tenancy litigation: Agra.

46. The total number of institutions in the province of Agra increased from 544,310 to 609,685. The greatest increase was under the head "relinquishments," which rose from 20,860 to 71,430, rents having in some districts become so high, compared with the money value of the produce, that sooner than pay them tenants preferred to give up their holdings. Applications under sections 79 to 81 and 86 of the Tenancy Act rose from 144,450 to 179,577. Ejectment would have been more common but that zamindars knew there was little to gain. A new tenant would have statutory rights, he would probably have no money to pay *nazrana*, and it might be impossible to let the land except at a lower rent. In spite of the increase in relinquishments and ejectments, the total area held by tenants increased during the year by about 82,000 acres. There was a decrease of 60,727 acres in the area held by occupancy tenants and an increase of 29,941 in that held by statutory tenants. The area held by non occupancy tenants increased by 66,960 acres. The entire protected area, excluding the area held by non-occupancy tenants, or by tenants of Government estates other than *nazul*, is 20,527,655 acres or 95·5 per cent. of the total holdings area, against 95·9 per cent. last year.

Appeals.

47. The total number of appeals to Collectors in Agra was 8,129 against 8,163 last year. Of these, 6,896 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,233 against 1,388 last year. Appeals to Commissioners were 8,231 in Agra, of which 1,862 were pending at the end of the year against 3,126 last year.

Tenancy litigation: Oudh.

48. The total of suits and applications under the Oudh Rent Act increased from 75,721 to 81,498. The chief increase was in applications for service of notices of relinquishments, which rose from 5,204 to 17,609, while suits for arrears of rent rose from 25,332 to 32,152. Under other heads litigation fell considerably.

Appeals.

49. There were 868 appeals to Deputy Commissioners against 869 last year; the balance was 66 against 132. There were 1,419 appeals to Commissioners, and the balance at the end of the year fell from 686 to 215.

Mutations in the revenue papers.

50. The total number of mutation cases in Agra and Oudh fell from 233,108 to 220,965. There were increases under the head of "Sale of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands," under orders of the courts in five divisions. Under all other heads there were general decreases. The decline in the number of mutations is due to the fall in the value of land, which is no longer an attractive investment, as is shown by the great difficulty experienced by the Court of Wards in selling property for the liquidation of debts.

Partition.

51. There was again a decrease in the number of partition applications, from 2,666 to 2,064. The total of cases for disposal was 5,300 against 6,110 last year and 6,433 the year before. The balance has been reduced from 3,236 to 2,610.

Disposal of suits.

52. In Agra the total number of suits and applications for disposal was 693,502 against 635,035 last year. The balance at the end of the year was 72,596 against 83,317 from last year. In Oudh the total was 84,047 against 77,347 last year, and the balance was 2,856.

Appeals under Land Revenue Act.

53. The total of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and the Kumaun Rules for disposal by Commissioners and Collectors and Deputy Commissioners was 13,540. The total disposed of was 11,071 and the balance was reduced from 2,957 to 2,446.

Action to avoid sale of ancestral land.

54. Over the whole province except Kumaun the total number of cases under the third schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, to avert the sale of ancestral land, was 14,871, of which 5,384 were pending at the end of last year. The balance increased to 6,206. Of the 8,665 cases disposed of, 3,670 were by the sale of the whole property, which meant that in these cases action under the schedule was ineffective.

Execution of decrees.

55. The total number of applications for execution of decrees and orders filed during the year was 185,388 and 27,684 were pending at the end of the year before. This balance increased

to 33,386 at the end of this year, and it may be noted that at the end of 1928-29 the balance was only 21,733. The amount recovered was 40·38 lakhs against 48·25 lakhs last year.

Land acquisition.

56. The total area of land acquired for public purposes by Government was this year 7,685 acres against 6,450 last year, and the total compensation paid was Rs. 11·39 lakhs against Rs. 12·52 lakhs last year.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

13. Course of Legislation.

57. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1931, and December 31, 1931:—

(1) The Agra Tenancy (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1926).

(2) The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act (Act II of 1916).

(3) The United Provinces Medical (Amendment) Act (Act III of 1917).

(4) The United Provinces Arrears of Rent Act.

The work of the Legislative Council during 1932 is described in the General Summary.

14. Police.

58. The year 1931 was one of unexampled strain for the police. Political troubles, communal tension and revolutionary activity were in themselves sufficient fully to engage the energies of the force, but all these difficulties were enhanced by the economic crisis. The value of agricultural produce, which had begun to decline in 1930, continued to fall until in June 1931 food prices reached a level lower than in any year of the century. The civil disobedience movement, which was in full swing at the beginning of the year, had lost something of its first impetus when in March the Delhi Pact was signed. Although it was followed by a lull in direct activity against Government, this event did not appreciably lighten the task of the police, for the unpopularity which they incurred during the campaign of 1930 was brought home to them by the taunts of released Congress prisoners, who represented the Pact as a triumph for their party. Moreover, with its ranks repleted, and claiming that the Pact permitted it to agitate on economic as opposed to political lines, Congress eagerly fastened upon the acute distress among the agricultural classes as an objective upon which to direct intensive propaganda in the rural area; General.

and finally on November 5, in spite of the remissions of rent and revenue made by Government, the credit for which it claimed for itself, launched a no-rent campaign in the district of Allahabad. A month later the field of activity was widened to include the districts of Cawnpore, Etawah, Rae Bareli and Unao. The movement was countered by the United Provinces Emergency Powers Ordinance which, initially applied to these five districts, was soon extended to the districts of Bara Banki, Farrukhabad, Partabgarh and Sultanpur. The year thus closed with the civil disobedience movement on the crest of a second, if somewhat lower, wave. The spirit of lawlessness engendered by Congress activities continued to grow, and although there were only 1,879 convictions for political offences compared with 5,499 during 1930, defiance of authority was widespread; police and revenue officers were frequently obstructed and even assaulted in the discharge of their duties, and there was an increase of crime in general and of dacoity in particular.

Nor were the abnormal conditions of the year without their effect upon communal relations. The improvement of which recent years had given signs soon gave way to a deterioration which resulted in no less than eighteen riots, and culminated in the orgy of bloodshed at Cawnpore—an event without parallel in the annals of the province.

Revolutionary activity was checked by the arrest in the winter of 1930-31 of several important members of the party and by the death at Allahabad, in an encounter with two officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, of Chandra Shekhar Azad, the most notorious revolutionary leader in India. Thereafter although the cult of the bomb continued to spread, no outrages of a serious nature occurred.

Crime statistics and investigation.

59. The figures in this section exclude all cases connected with the Cawnpore riot, an extraordinary event which is described in para. 55. The total number of true cases investigated by the police was 58,200 against 58,380 in 1930, the percentages of convictions to investigations being 21·0 against 22·7, and of convictions to cases tried 84·4 against 86·2. It is noteworthy that the ratio of convictions to investigations has fallen

steadily during the last six years. The total number of true cases reported was 153,352 or 20,923 more than last year and 2,099 less than 1929. The number of non-cognizable cases reported was 141,436 against 137,740 in 1930 and 141,559 in in 1929. This is a considerable increase, as the figures include over 5,000 political cases for 1930, and less than 2,000 for 1931. The figure for 1930, however, is the lowest on record for several years and the increase in 1931 is therefore due more to the abnormally low figure for 1930 than to an abnormally high number of reports for 1931.

Murder and culpable homicide.

60. Excluding false cases, and cases in which murderers committed suicide, there were 999 reports of murder in 1931 against 761 in 1930 and 820 in 1929. Twenty-three per cent. of cases reported ended in convictions, the same figure as in 1930. Culpable homicide also increased, the number of reports rising from 373 of which 48 per cent. resulted in conviction in 1930, to 477 with a percentage of convictions of 50. The general growth of these forms of crime may be ascribed partly to economic distress and partly to the spirit of lawlessness fostered by the Congress. The police force suffered the loss of one sub-inspector, one head constable, one naik, three constables and six village chaukidars.

Rioting.

61. There were 1,428 true cases of rioting in 1929, 1,766 in 1930 and 1,880 in 1931. There can be no doubt that this increase is directly due to Congress propaganda. Communal riots occurred in eighteen places while attacks both on police officers and on officials of the revenue and civil courts were frequent. From March 24 to March 26, rioting accompanied by murder, arson and dacoity on a wholesale scale was continuous in Cawnpore and during these three days no less than 2,875 crimes were reported. The percentage of convictions to reports, exclusive of the Cawnpore figures, fell from 31 to 27. Security was demanded under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code on 1,500 occasions during the year against 1,135 in the previous year.

Grievous hurt.

62. The number of true cases of grievous hurt reported during the year was 2,756 against 2,804 in 1930. The percentage of convictions as in that year was 85.

Dacoity.

63. There was a phenomenal increase in dacoity and this increase was more marked in the more serious forms of the crime. For the three years 1929, 1930 and 1931, the numbers of true cases were respectively 706, 727, and 1,026. These figures exclude cases of dacoity with murder. Fire-arms were used in 283 cases in 1929, 326 in 1930 and 497 in 1931; and in the same years dacoities with murder numbered 66, 46 and 86. The general increase in dacoity is due partly to economic reasons, partly to the occupation of the police with political disturbances, and partly to the reduction of the Special Dacoity Police. Gorakhpur has still a larger number of dacoities than any other district.

Robbery.

64. The number of robberies, which had fallen from 705 in 1929 to 593 in 1930, rose again to 677 in 1931. Of cases tried out 81 per cent were convicted against 83 in 1930.

Burglary.

65. With 36,660 reports, burglary shows little change from the 36,213 reports of 1930, but it is worth noting that there was that year a marked improvement on 1929, when there were 43,360 reports. But while the percentage of convictions to reports remained 10, the percentage of convictions to cases tried fell from 91 to 89.

Theft.

66. For the years 1929, 1930 and 1931, the numbers of true cases of theft were 20,492, 17,517, and 16,294, a marked decrease. Convictions were obtained in 20 per cent. of the cases reported and in 93 per cent. of those sent up to court. There was an increase in bicycle theft, particularly in Lucknow. Cattle theft on the other hand continued to decline, the figures for the three years 1929, 1930 and 1931 being 6,896, 5,413 and 4,506. This is probably due partly to the shortage of money with the consequent difficulty of selling cattle and partly to defective reporting.

Other crimes.

67. There was a slight decrease in reports of kidnapping, but it is believed that much more kidnapping takes place than is reported. There was an increase in cases of counterfeiting. Although there was probably a large increase in the manufacture of illicit liquor, owing to the picketing of Government liquor shops, the number of cases was much the same as in the

previous year. Similarly, while there was a decrease in the number of cocaine cases, there was probably no decrease in the cocaine traffic, and it is noticed that there is an increasing difficulty in getting convictions for cocaine smuggling.

Prevention and surveillance.

68. The number of history sheets fell from 52,854 to 50,896. Of the 10,315 sheets closed during the year, 8,123 were closed because the subjects of the sheets had mended their ways. The number of persons dealt with under section 109 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,383 against 3,096 last year; under section 110 the figures were 2,948 against 2,462: but in spite of these increases, neither section was used as much as in the five years before 1930, owing to the pre-occupation of the police with political troubles.

Absconders.

69. The number of absconding offenders rose from 2,932 to 3,136; but by the end of the year 1,045 had surrendered or been arrested.

Criminal tribes.

70. The year 1930 closed with 39,932 registered members of criminal tribes. By the end of 1931 there were 40,168. The Bahelias of Farrukhabad were proclaimed during the year. The number of prosecutions under the Act was 1,665 against 1,899 in the previous year.

There was no change in the constitution of the seven settlements. In the Salvation Army Settlements, the annual cost of maintenance has risen from Rs. 19-5 to Rs. 20-10 per head owing to the trade depression. Both the new settlement at Aryanagar, near Lucknow, and the Bhantu settlement in the Andamans are said to be doing well.

Railway Police.

71. The jurisdiction of the Railway Police was extended by 33 miles during the year. Crime on the railways again decreased, the number of true cases reported having fallen from 4,560 in 1929 to 3,805 in 1930 and to 3,197 in 1931. This decrease follows the continuous decline in the volume of traffic during these years. The percentage of cases convicted was 28·9 against 27·0 the year before. There were sixteen cases of obstructions being placed on the line, of which three ended in conviction.

Criminal Investigation Department.

72. The organization of the Criminal Investigation Department was not changed. Thirteen new cases were taken up by the Investigation Branch, and 21 were dealt with, six ending in conviction.

Police Training School.

73. At the final examination held at the school in May, 152 cadets passed out and the year closed with 159 candidates in the school. During the year five officers joined the school on their appointment to the Imperial Police.

74. In spite of the additional burden which political disturbances threw upon the force, the total expenditure fell from Rs. 1,79 lakhs to Rs. 1,71 lakhs. The chief measures of economy adopted to effect this saving were the reduction, on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, of the number of village chaukidars by one-tenth, and the abolition of the posts of 30 circle inspectors.

Discipline.

75. Of a force whose total strength is 33,788, only 22 men were judicially punished during the year. There were sixteen cases of ill-treatment and extortion, the same figure as last year.

Buildings.

76. The total grant for buildings originally sanctioned was Rs. 15,98,463, of which only Rs. 10,71,133 were actually spent, the balance being resumed by Government. Economy was particularly strict under the head "Maintenance and repairs".

Miscellaneous.

77. Financial difficulties again necessitated the postponement of the scheme for the formation of a special force of traffic police. The police in the Second Range were re-armed with the ·410 musket. There was throughout the year no difficulty in obtaining recruits.

15. Criminal Justice.

A.—Province of Agra.

Judicial staff.

78. The number of sessions divisions was nineteen, the same as last year. In addition to the permanent courts of additional sessions judges, temporary additional sessions judges worked in six districts and temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in eleven districts for parts of the year.

Number of trials.

79. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code fell from 89,903 to 85,641, and cases brought to trial from 54,425 to 52,615. The number of offences against the State fell from 120 to 54, but offences against the public tranquillity were rather more frequent. It is to be noted that though the total number of offences reported has fallen, there was a marked increase in serious offences, particularly murder and dacoity. The shortage of money was probably responsible both for the increase in dacoity and for the decrease in reports of village squabbles. The number of persons brought to trial for offences against life rose from 3,403 to 4,311 and 360 more persons were convicted than last year. The number of persons brought to trial for robbery and dacoity rose by 925. There was a decrease in other offences against the person and property.

The duration and results of trials.

80. The average duration of cases in courts was eleven days, the same figure as last year. Cases pending over six weeks fell from 3,352 to 3,321, which is surprising considering that most stipendiary magistrates were engaged on rent and revenue remission work, and were instructed to give this work precedence over all other. The number of witnesses detained for more than two days rose, however, from 14,740 to 15,707. The percentage of convictions to trials in all courts taken together was 39.

Punishments.

81. The number of persons condemned to death by courts of Session rose from 178 to 217. The sentences were confirmed on 111 persons, 45 were released, 26 obtained modification of sentence, 3 died, and the cases of 32 were pending at the end of the year. Eighty persons were executed against 92 last year, and 104 the year before. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life increased to 406 against 285 in 1930 and 263 in 1929. Solitary confinement was awarded in 3 per cent. of sentences of rigorous imprisonment, the same figure as last year. The number of persons sentenced to whipping fell from 913 to 799, and the percentage of cases in which whipping was ordered, to those in which it could have been, fell from 16·55 to 14·47. The number of imprisonments of fifteen days or under fell from 1,818 to 1,565. Fines fell from Rs. 10·6 lakhs to Rs. 9·3 lakhs.

Appeals.

82. The number of appeals from fell 25,781 to 25,691, 67 per cent. of sentences were confirmed against 66 last year. The number of appeals by Government against orders of acquittal rose from 179 to 299.

B.—OUDH.

Judicial staff.

83. The permanent staff of the province was unchanged. Temporary additional sessions judges worked in two districts, and temporary sessions and subordinate judges in three. Fourteen subordinate judges worked as assistant sessions judges.

Number of trials.

84. The total number of offences under all Acts had been rising steadily until 1929; in 1930 it fell to 61,662. This year it has risen again to 66,810. Convictions fell from 48 per cent. to 47. Although the total number of offences under the Indian Penal Code is less than before, the number of serious offences is greater, 705 instead of 616 cases being committed to sessions. There is an increase in offences against the human body, particularly in offences against life and a decrease in offences against property. Offences against public tranquillity and lawful authority are still above normal.

Duration of trials.

85. The average duration of cases increased slightly but is still about seven days; the number of cases pending more than six weeks increased very noticeably from 655 to 1,000.

Punishments.

86. Eighty-eight persons were condemned to death against 67 last year; the number of persons executed was 30 against 63. The number of persons sent to jail for less than fifteen days again increased slightly, in spite of many admonitions from the Chief Court. The punishment of whipping was only inflicted in 8 per cent. of cases where it might have been. The total amount of fines imposed is practically the same as last year.

Appeals.

87. Appeals before magistrates increased from 836 to 854. Before sessions courts there were 2,491 appeals; 22 per cent. of appeals against the orders of magistrates and 15 per cent. of appeals against assistant sessions judges were entirely successful. Appeals to the Chief Court fell from 709 in 1929 to 560 in 1930 and 475 in 1931. Thirteen per cent. were wholly successful and twenty per cent. partly successful. The local Government filed nine appeals against orders of acquittal.

16. Prisons.

General.

88. The classification of prisoners continued this year, and the Superintendents of Jails still report that the presence of A and B class prisoners is bad for discipline, besides being expensive to Government. An experiment is being made however in using these prisoners to teach illiterate C class prisoners.

Jail population.

89. The daily average population of the jails was at its highest in February, at 34,883, and fell to 29,881 in April on the release of political prisoners. From that month there was no serious overcrowding. It is noteworthy that the number of female prisoners has decreased steadily since the beginning of the century, from an average of 2,104 for the five years ending in 1904 to 730 ; 665 ; and 550 respectively in 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Conduct and discipline.

90. The total number of jail offences was 35,414 against 35,606 in 1930 and 32,588 in 1929. About half the offences were in connexion with work. Assaults, mutiny, and escapes were only 24 against 117 last year. Eighteen whippings were ordered during the year, against 49 last year; and fourteen of the convicts whipped were habituals. Last year there were fifteen escapes, this year only four, two from outside and two from inside. All these figures show that the presence of political prisoners in the jails was bad for discipline.

Health.

91. The death-rate per thousand among convicts had decreased fairly steadily from 14·6 in 1922 to 8·7 in 1930, when it rose markedly this year to 10·9. There was an epidemic of influenza with a high death-rate in several jails, and a considerable increase in deaths from heat stroke. A special malarial survey is being held in several jails, and reduction of this debilitating disease will lessen the number of deaths from other causes. The treatment of lepers in the Rae Bareli jail has been satisfactory, as a number of cases improved.

Expenditure.

92. The total expenditure was Rs. 24,27,396, or Rs. 6,40,098 less than last year; the cost per head falling from Rs. 95 to Rs. 75, the lowest cost per head ever recorded in these provinces. The saving was due to low prices, and to stricter administration.

Employment.

93. The convicts employed in remunerative industries were this year 8,027 against 9,535 last year, and the cash profit was Rs. 1·88 lakhs against Rs. 2·53 lakhs last year. The falling off is said to be due partly to the trade depression and partly to the behaviour of political prisoners in the factories at the beginning of the year.

17. Civil Justice.

A.—Province of Agra.

Administration.

94. To meet the universal need for economy, a number of munsifis were abolished or reduced, and the courts of additional district and sessions judges were temporarily converted into courts of sessions and subordinate judges, at Gorakhpur, Meerut and Moradabad; and other minor economies were carried out.

Judicial staff.

95. Temporary additional judges worked in three districts during the year; temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in five; temporary additional subordinate judges in 22 and temporary additional munsifs in fourteen.

Suits.

96. The total number of suits instituted was 197,283 against 204,587 last year, a decrease that must be due to the shortage of money. The total number of suits for disposal was 286,437 against 291,963; but the number pending at the end of the year has increased from 40,938 to 42,758, and the number pending for more than a year increased from 747 to 993. The average duration of contested suits stayed at 99 days, but for uncontested suits the duration fell from 45 to 36.

Appeals.

97. The total number of regular civil appeals before courts subordinate to the High Court rose by 107 to 21,846; before the High Court, the total number of regular appeals decreased from 6,843 to 6,705. Taking appeals in all courts together, the average duration of contested appeals fell from 605 to 449 days; for uncontested appeals the duration rose from 146 to 275.

Execution of decrees.

98. Applications for execution fell by 6,843 to 203,358. The number disposed of fell by 9,888 to 148,568. The percentage of fructuous applications was constant at 47.

B.—Province of Oudh.

Administration.

99. Two courts at Lucknow were abolished as measures of economy, those of the additional district and sessions judge and the special small cause court judge.

Judicial staff.

100. Temporary sessions courts were established in four districts, and additional subordinate judges worked in eleven districts during the year. One subordinate judge worked as an additional judge, small cause court.

Suits.

101. The total number of suits instituted fell from 69,933 to 68,500. The number of suits pending at the end of the year rose, however, from 12,548 to 13,270, and the number pending for more than a year rose from 61 to 76. The average duration of contested suits was 108 days, and of uncontested suits 63 days.

Appeals.

102. The total number of appeals instituted fell from 2,011 to 1,899, but the number pending at the end of the year rose from 837 to 934, and the average duration of contested appeals rose from 145 to 163 days, of uncontested from 95 to 107.

Execution of decrees.

103. The number of applications for execution of decrees fell from 65,600 to 64,881, but the number pending at the end of the year rose from 11,869 to 12,533. The number of applications pending more than three months also rose from 2,483 to 3,209 or over 30 per cent. The percentage of fructuous applications fell slightly.

C.—Kumaun division.

Suits.

104. There were two miscellaneous cases before the courts during the year, of which one is still pending.

Appeals.

105. There were three miscellaneous appeals, of which all have been settled. The average duration was 146 days.

Execution of decrees.

106. There were 383 applications for execution of decrees against 606 last year. Of these, 32 were satisfied in full, 20 in part.

18. Registration.

Registration.

107. The total number of documents registered fell from 257,923 to 222,073. The decrease was fairly evenly distributed between the different kinds of documents.

Financial.

108. The total income of the department fell this year from Rs. 12·72 lakhs to Rs. 11·15 lakhs, and expenditure fell from Rs. 4·89 to Rs. 4·88 lakhs. The net income therefore fell noticeably from Rs. 7·81 to Rs. 6·26 lakhs. The fall in income is of course due to the general shortage of money. Income from registration fees fell considerably, but income from inspection fees rose, which shows that the department is being more strictly administered, and the practice of getting unlawful information from clerks is being checked.

General.

109. There were 735 inspections of registration offices this year against 731 in 1930 and 728 in 1929. There were no prosecutions under the Registration Act in 1931. The total value of property dealt with by the instruments registered this year was Rs. 15·68 crores against Rs. 18·45 last year. The scheme of returning documents by post was this year extended to the whole of the province.

19. District boards.

(This section deals with the year ending March 31, 1932.)

General.

110. The number of district boards was unaltered, and their constitution was not changed during this year. The District Boards (Amendment) Bill, providing for the nomination of one woman member to every district board in the province, was introduced to the legislature on February 24, 1932, but it was neither passed nor enforced until after the close of the period dealt with in this section. Three boards, Hamirpur, Hardoi and Rae Bareli, which had previously been superseded by Government for inefficiency, continued this year to be administered by the district officers. The total number of meetings of boards was 801 against 914 last year, a distinct improvement, although in six districts the boards went too far in this direction and held fewer meetings than the statutory minimum of 12. Attendance was noticeably better where fewer meetings were held. The number of meetings which were abortive for want of a quorum fell from 181 to 159. In Kheri there were 17 such meetings out of 27, and in Gonda 16 out of 21. Adjourned meetings fell from 132 to 116. In Jhansi, there were altogether 22 meetings of which 18 were adjourned and three

abortive. The average percentage of members present rose from 49·22 to 54, but although this is much better, it cannot be regarded as satisfactory. In 21 boards, attendance is still less than 50 per cent. Triennial elections took place in December 1931, and were followed by a flood of election petitions and further by suits petitioning the subordinate civil courts for injunctions on Ministers, commissioners, district officers, returning officers, and chairmen. Many civil courts though not so many as in the case of the municipal elections, issued such injunctions, causing much dislocation and delay. In most districts, the new boards were mainly composed of old members, but there were considerable changes in Meerut, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad.

111. The total income of the year rose by Rs. 13·36 lakhs to Rs. 199·39 lakhs. Of this increase, the boards themselves were responsible for Rs. 3·66, and Government contributed Rs. 9·70 lakhs, mostly under the head of education. The tax on circumstances and property, which was last year in force in seventeen districts, was this year extended to 21, but, while it yielded Rs. 73,736 more than before, collections were poor and everywhere below the estimate. In Allahabad the board suspended the tax altogether without reference to Government. Income from pounds and ferries continued to decline, chiefly owing to lack of supervision. The incidence of income per head of population rose from 6 annas 8 pies to 7 annas 1 pie, and the incidence of actual district board taxation was unchanged at 2 annas 9 pies. While income thus rose considerably, expenditure rose only slightly, from Rs. 1,97·70 to Rs. 1,98·28 lakhs, and is thus on paper actually less than income by 1·11 lakhs, for the first time for five years. The position of most of the boards is, however, no sounder than before; most of the increase in income is from Government grants, and the closing balance is still far short of the prescribed minimum. Finance.

The balance at the absolute disposal of the boards is Rs. 10·34 lakhs, against Rs. 3·01 last year, but there are still nine boards who have no positive balance at their disposal, and to these should rightly be added those others who have only been able to

show a positive balance on paper by leaving their bills unpaid. Others again only saved their budgets by reducing their invested funds, of which the total has fallen from Rs. 17·30 to Rs. 14·03 lakhs. Eleven boards have no invested funds at all. Many even of those boards that still have a positive balance and invested funds, are spending more than they receive and thus gradually reducing their reserves, and in every division there are two or three boards on the border-line beyond which supersession is inevitable, in particular Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur, Aligarh and Moradabad.

Audit remarks.

112. There has been no general improvement in the keeping of accounts, although a few boards have continued to prove exceptions to the rule. In Hardoi (before its supersession), Shahjahanpur, Ballia, Meerut, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Benares, Saharanpur, and Mainpuri, the auditors reported that accounts were unsatisfactory. Embezzlements were discovered in Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Benares, Bahraich, Budaun, Basti, Etawah, and Pilibhit, and while there is no doubt that many cases of misappropriation escape notice through lack of supervision, even when detected the delinquents frequently escape without proper punishment. In one case, an accountant who committed several embezzlements was punished by a reduction of Rs. 10 in his pay, and in another a pound moharrir found guilty of a series of misappropriations was restored to his post after a short interval. In a district board weaving school, it was found that for some months a weaving instructor on Rs. 52 a month had been employed without a single pupil in the school, and a not unnatural though irregular line of conduct common among school teachers is to refuse to remit tuition fees to the treasury until their wages are paid. In the dealings of boards with contractors, irregularities have become the general rule, and few boards pay any attention to the rules governing advances from provident funds.

Public health.

113. Expenditure on public health fell from Rs. 3·60 to Rs. 2·97 lakhs. For the last four years, there has been steadily less and less spent on sanitation, and this year, of their total income the boards spent only 3·9 per-cent. on the health of their

rural population. Not only did the amount spent on vaccination fall from Rs. 3·07 to Rs. 2·96 lakhs, but the number of persons vaccinated also fell considerably, and there were several cases in Bulandshahr district of assaults on vaccinators while engaged in their duties. There can be no doubt that among the rural population intensive propaganda is necessary as an accompaniment of vaccination, which is otherwise feared and mistrusted. The district health service was in force in 28 districts, but lack of funds prevented its further extension. Nor could the minor scheme of health organization be extended, although the progress achieved in the small area under an experimental intensive scheme in Gorakhpur district is gratifying.

Roads.

114. The amount spent by the boards on metalled roads was less than last year by Rs. 55,017, this year's total being Rs. 16·32 lakhs. For unmetalled roads, the decrease is Rs. 32,404 to Rs. 4,75,434. While the amount actually spent is progressively less, the condition of the roads deteriorates at a more than proportionate rate, for there can be no doubt that what is spent is seldom spent to the best advantage. The question of a tax on road users has for some time been under the consideration of Government, and it is probable that funds will soon be available centrally for improving the roads, but the supervision of the expenditure will continue to be a problem while boards show as little interest in the roads as at present.

Education.

115. The total expenditure on education by all the boards is Rs. 118·27 against Rs. 118 42 lakhs last year, but of this Government provided Rs. 10·67 more, and the boards' own funds Rs. 10·81 lakhs less, than last year. Female education increased from Rs. 3·63 to Rs. 3·68 lakhs and the amount spent on special education for the depressed classes was the same, at Rs. 1·39 lakhs. The total number of scholars in district board managed or aided schools has fallen slightly. There were even more cases this year of boards failing to pay their teachers' salaries until they were months in arrears.

General.

116. This year ended the term of office of the third non-official boards. The balance handed over by the official boards nine years ago has been reduced to less than one-fourth, and at the

same time invested funds have been freely broached, while in spite of this increased expenditure the condition of roads, pounds and school buildings has steadily deteriorated, and the increasing popular demand for better sanitation and medical relief is disregarded. It is an unavoidable difficulty of local self-government that bodies of amateur members have insufficient time for their legitimate duties of conference and local inspections, but to this the district boards of these provinces have added favouritism in their appointments and dissensions in their counsels, due too often not to a real divergence of opinion on public policy but to personal rivalry and intrigue.

Village panchayats.

117. The distribution of village *panchayats* over the province is most uneven being evidence chiefly of the different views taken by the various district officers when the movement began, and it is a regrettable but unavoidable conclusion that the efficiency of the *panchayats* in a district varies inversely with their numbers. In Benares district, for example, there are 449 *panchayats*, yet the volume of work they dispose of is less than in Mirzapur where there are only 87. Basti has 300, Azamgarh 293, and Budaun 225 against the 274 for the whole Meerut division and 289 for the Agra division. From all divisions, opinions are unanimous that the *panchayat* depends on the personal factor and only works well where there is a good chairman and little or no local intrigue, but the conclusion drawn by the Commissioner of Benares, that when a good chairman is found, it is better to group several villages together under his leadership, has not been everywhere recognized. This system has been largely tried in Mirzapur, and it has worked well, although the population is backward and illiterate. Wherever there are a large number of *panchayats*, it has been found that many of them do little or no work, but since the possibility of using them is always present, these extinct village courts often do positive harm, being used as vantage points in village intrigue.

It is also generally agreed that the working of the *panchayat* as a village court should be coupled with the application of the Village Sanitation Act, and with special attention from the

district health staff. There is no doubt that it is only by concentrated intensive work of this kind that any progress can be made.

While the number of *panchayats* in the province has fallen, the volume of work done has fallen more than proportionately, and various Commissioners speak of the need for periodical goading. A visit from an officer, particularly from the district or sub-divisional officer, has an effect quite apart from the checking of irregularities, since it supplies an encouragement of which the impetus is not lost for another year.

20. Municipal boards.

(This section deals with the year ending March 31, 1932.)

Constitution.

118. As usual many boards submitted their reports for 1931-32 so late that although they were all due to district officers by May 15, 1932, the provincial review on their working is not yet ready in February, 1933. As last year, there were 85 boards. Municipal elections took place during the year, and the new boards worked in most cases from December 15, 1931. In the old boards there were 79 elected non-official chairmen, and in the new boards 72. In the old board at Balrampur, the chairman was an elected official, but no official has been elected chairman in any of the new boards. In the old boards a non-official chairman was nominated at Shahabad and Nawabganj (Bara Banki), and in the new at Aligarh, Hathras, Atrauli, Kasganj, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Tilhar, Lucknow, and Partabgarh. Officials were nominated as chairmen in Naini Tal, Sahaswan and Hardwar, for both the old and new boards. There were 186 nominated members in the new boards, and 187 in the old; the number of elected members rose from 946 to 977, an increase largely due to a change in the proportions of the two principal religions revealed by the census of 1931. Official members were ten in the old boards and eight in the new, and Europeans were 24, both in old and new. The total number of meetings of the old boards was 1,809 for 1931-32, against 2,108 in 1930-31. The number of meetings which were adjourned fell from 265 to 171, and the number which proved abortive for want of a quorum from 208 to 168.

Individual boards.

119. Although during the year only one municipal board, that of Khurja, was superseded, a second, Hapur, was handed over to the District Officer soon after the close of the period, and in every division but Bundelkhand and Kumaun, the Commissioner reports that one or more boards can only avoid bankruptcy by a concerted effort of which there is very little hope. In Agra, for instance, one of the worst among the large municipalities, the total of disbursements was Rs. 10·39 against a total of current receipts of Rs. 9·93 lakhs. There are Rs. 5·76 of debt, Rs. 1·05 lakhs of invested funds, and an actual balance of only Rs. 20,267. Further, large sums due to contractors are not disclosed in the balance sheet, and there is an unspent balance of Rs. 42,170 earmarked for improvement of water-works. Thus, in a balance sheet which conscientiously showed the worst, this board would have a considerable deficit. The financial position of two small municipalities in the Agra division, Soron and Jalesar, is also precarious.

In the Meerut division, the boards are said to be working well in Saharanpur, Mussoorie, Dehra Dun, Roorkee, Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, and Ghaziabad, but elsewhere they are rent by personal intrigue. Hapur and Khurja have been mentioned already, while the position of Meerut itself is little better than that of Agra. Total receipts are Rs. 4·56 against total disbursements of Rs. 5·94 lakhs, and there are outstanding debts of Rs. 1·50 to set beside a closing balance of Rs. 37,263 and invested funds of only Rs. 27,050.

In Rohilkhand, the story is no more encouraging; in Nagina, expenditure exceeded income only slightly on paper, but if the board met all its liabilities, there would be a debit balance of Rs. 6,749. Including the minimum balance, Najibabad has liabilities of Rs. 23,163 and an actual balance of Rs. 1,509. Chandausi has Rs. 1,630 in hand against a prescribed minimum of Rs. 15,000 and the total disbursements of Rs. 72,869 exceed the total receipts by just under Rs. 10,000. The auditors report that accounts are kept unsatisfactorily in Nagina, Najibabad, Ujhani, and Tilhar. The working of the board has come to complete standstill in Najibabad, owing to internal dissensions, and

the same cause has crippled Bisalpur almost to the extent of paralysis.

In the Allahabad division, the Cawnpore board, the wealthiest in the province, is in a most satisfactory position financially, but Allahabad is definitely not. Although on paper there is a reasonable balance and expenditure only slightly exceeded income, there are many concealed liabilities, the invested funds are low for so large a city, and debts are considerable. Of the smaller municipalities, Kanauj is threatened with bankruptcy, and Farrukhabad is in a position far from safe.

In the Jhansi division, the picture is brighter; only in Kunch and Jhansi itself does expenditure exceed income, and both these boards have invested funds, while there are no loans outstanding against any boards in the division. But although these boards are financially sound, they are not providing their public with all the amenities they have a right to expect. It is noteworthy that three municipalities in the division have resolved to impose an octroi tax in future.

In Benares, income exceeds expenditure on paper, but there are many bills unpaid, and the balance is small. There is a large overdraft against the invested funds, and the board has still to repay nearly 20 lakhs for Government loans.

The Commissioner of Gorakhpur threatens to recommend the suspension of the Azamgarh municipal board, who pay no attention to repeated criticism in audit notes. This board has recently introduced the octroi tax, and thus increased its income, but there is a steady decrease from other sources, which will continue until more supervision is exercised. In Gorakhpur, the roads and sanitation are particularly bad and while the balance is below the prescribed minimum, invested funds are falling steadily.

In Kumaun, the expenditure of all three municipalities this year exceeded their income considerably, but only Kashipur is dangerously situated.

The Lucknow board has increased both its expenditure and income, and its position is satisfactory. The balance at its absolute disposal is Rs. 1·94 lakhs, a figure considerably above

the minimum working balance of Rs. 70,000, and collections are 95·8 per cent. of demand. The roads are good, and the rate of infantile mortality has fallen from 332 last year to 265 per mille. The chief fault of the administration is in connexion with the water-works, which have been left for over a year with no qualified superintendent while the general administration, returns and accounts leave a great deal to be desired. In Lucknow division, Unao is in a most precarious state, expenditure exceeding income by one-fifth, the real balance having been seriously reduced, and roads and sanitation consistently neglected. In Sandila, expenditure exceeded income, and there are heavy arrears to be made up in Lakhimpur-Kheri, but the other municipalities of the division, and particularly Sitapur, are working well.

The position in the Fyzabad division is depressing in the case of all the boards but Partabgarh. In Bahraich and Bara Banki, income is steadly declining, and liabilities exceed assets in these two municipalities as well as in Tanda and Sultanpur. In Fyzabad itself, recurring expenditure exceeded recurring income by about Rs. 10,000, there are heavy liabilities not paid off, and the balance is far below the prescribed minimum. Auditors report that accounts are badly kept in Tanda and Balrampur, and while the drainage systems of Gonda and Bahraich need complete overhauling, sanitation is practically non-existent in Tanda. Roads are particularly bad in Gonda, and although Fyzabad has increased its allotment for this purpose, results are so far not good. The Partabgarh board has however worked excellently.

General: Finance.

120. The total receipts of all the boards, excluding opening balances, is Rs. 1,68·35 against Rs. 1,69·52 lakhs last year. Total disbursements on the other hand increased from Rs. 1,68·73 to Rs. 1,73·73 lakhs, thus exceeding income by 5 lakhs. The total of closing balances, Rs. 23·50, was less by that amount than opening balances which were Rs. 28·95; but invested funds have increased slightly, from Rs. 18·53 to Rs. 19·14, and outstanding loans have been reduced from Rs. 1,36·08 to Rs. 1,33·28 lakhs. Of the total income, grants and contributions amounted to Rs. 7·66 lakhs, against Rs. 8·21 last year,

and the share contributed by Government decreased from Rs. 7·11 to Rs. 6·84 lakhs. Government grants for educational purposes were Rs. 5,05,314 and for medical, Rs. 28,816.

Income.

121. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation rose from Rs. 36·15 lakhs to Rs. 38·11 lakhs, but the total derived from rates and taxes fell from Rs. 1,11·51 to Rs. 1,10·29 lakhs. Octroi provided Rs. 35·21 against Rs. 38·09 lakhs, and, as was to be expected in a year of agricultural depression following a *Kumbh mela*, the pilgrim tax yielded much less, Rs. 2·44 instead of Rs. 3·67 in 1930-31. The tax on houses and lands was slightly more fruitful than last year and the returns from taxation of animals and vehicles rose from Rs. 2·89 to Rs. 3·08 lakhs. The tax on professions and trades was distinctly more profitable, with Rs. 1·84 against Rs. 1·44 lakhs last year. Income from tolls on roads and ferries fell slightly, and from the tax on circumstances and property returns fell from Rs. 1·57 to Rs. 1·47 lakhs. Terminal taxation yielded Rs. 24·77 instead of Rs. 26·59 lakhs, but there was an increase under water-rate from Rs. 15·92 to Rs. 16 85 lakhs, and slight improvements under conservancy and terminal tolls. Income from pounds, hackney carriages, educational and medical fees, and fees from markets and slaughter-houses rose slightly, but there was a fall in the rents of land and houses, and in conservancy receipts, other than rates and taxes. The sale proceeds of lands were Rs. 1·58 against Rs. 1·23 lakhs, and fines were Rs. 1·59 against Rs. 1·38 lakhs.

Expenditure.

122. The cost of general administration, which in 1930-31 was Rs. 8·25, fell this year to Rs. 8·09 lakhs, and the cost of collecting taxes also fell, but very slightly. Expenditure on water supply fell slightly, and on lighting increased by more than one-third, from Rs. 12·80 to Rs. 17·18 lakhs. Slightly more was spent on hospitals and dispensaries and public gardens, and rather less on veterinary requirements. Under the head public works, expenditure was Rs. 2·64 against Rs. 2·69 lakhs last year for establishment, but Rs. 2·26 against Rs. 1·69 for buildings, while roads with Rs. 15·48 were treated almost as generously as before. The total spent on public health and convenience was

Rs. 83·38 against Rs. 83·27 lakhs last year. For public instruction the figure rose from Rs. 20·16 to Rs. 21·06 lakhs. Printing and law charges both rose slightly, and investments increased from Rs. 2·61 to Rs. 2·86, while repayment of loans was Rs. 6·41 lakhs, or Rs. 10,000 more than last year.

Water supply.

123. Of all the municipal services, that of supplying water seems to call most urgently for revision and improvement. While in several cases, particularly Agra and Lucknow, better technical supervision seems necessary to prevent occasional breakdowns, it is in the department of distribution and accounts that there is most room for reform. The Agra board has for some time had an unspent balance of Rs. 42,170 in hand for the installation of mechanical filters and other improvements, and Government further granted a loan of Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of meters, but as no project was prepared this money too has not been spent. The absence of meters causes much waste and loss of income, and much of what is actually charged is illegally remitted for personal reasons. At Meerut, the board is said to lose 1½ lakhs a year on its unmetered water supply. At Benares, which has the largest water supply in the Province, there are 177 meters for 15,789 connexions and income from the sale of water is Rs. 85,469 against Rs. 2·31 lakhs in Cawnpore, Rs. 2·43 in Lucknow and Rs. 1·15 in Allahabad, a difference out of all proportion to population. In Fyzabad, an efficient water-works superintendent provides an excellent supply, but remissions of demand are lavish and unjustified, and the staff makes little attempt to control waste. The normal profit made by the Naini Tal water-works turned to a deficit this year owing to the breakdown of one of the pumps. The Commissioner of Agra speaks of the need for a special water-works department under central Government control, and undoubtedly the income of every large board could be increased under this head, if supply were controlled with more technical skill, and distribution supervised with more integrity.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

21. Agricultural produce.

(See Season and Crop Report for the Fasli year 1339.)

Character of the season.

124. The monsoon was late, and *kharif* sowings had to be put off. But in September and October heavy rain fell, preparing an excellent seed-bed for the *rabi* crops. There were, however, no winter rains; and while *kharif* crops, except late rice, maize and sugarcane, were poor, *rabi* crops too were disappointing after their excellent start. Except in Meerut and Kumaun divisions, rainfall was above the normal.

Cultivated area.

125. The net cultivated area of the year was 35,116,941 acres, or 0·6 per cent. more than in 1930-31, and 0·8 per cent. above the accepted normal based on the figures for 1901-5. The area under *kharif* crops was 1·7 per cent. less than last year, and 2·4 per cent. less than normal; this was obviously due to the lateness of the monsoon. The October rains led to large *rabi* sowings which were made over an area 2·4 per cent. above last year's and 3·9 above normal. The area under hot weather crops fell by 5 per cent., owing to the failure of winter rains, and in consequence the double-cropped area fell by 1·5 per cent.

Yield of crops.

126. The yields of rice, maize and sugarcane were 13, 4 and 18 per cent. respectively above last year's. Other *kharif* crops were below last year's figures, particularly cotton 20 per cent. and *bajra* 15 per cent. There was no serious damage to the *rabi* crops from hail, frost, or rust, and all but wheat gave better yields than last year. Rapeseed increased by 18 per cent.; wheat fell by 7 per cent.

Prices.

127. Last year prices reached a record low figure in June, 1931, when wheat was at 15 seers to the rupee. In July they rose slightly, but fell again in August and reached a new record low figure in September. Wheat was 16. From this they recovered steadily till the *rabi* was harvested in March when they fell, but not to the September level. Wheat was 11·50 in February and 15 in April. From that date they have steadily risen again, and in June 1932 wheat was 12 seers.

22. Irrigation.

(See the report on the administration of the Irrigation Department for the year ending March 31, 1932, and the Season and Crop Report for the year ending June 30, 1931.)

Sources of Irrigation: (a) from wells.

128. The total number of masonry wells actually in use fell from 586,490 to 584,939 this year, although nearly 11,000 new wells were built during the year. The number of earthen wells in use fell from 594,681 to 502,268, and it should be noticed that last year too there was a fall of over 100,000. This is largely due to the cultivators' lack of capital.

(b) from canals.

129. In 1931, the monsoon was late, and the demand for canal water for *kharif* sowings was therefore general. There was also a considerable demand during the hot weather for canal water for sugarcane. At the beginning of the *kharif*, supplies were short locally in the Western canals system; there was a shortage in the old Rohilkhand canals but not elsewhere in the Sarda divisions, and in Bundelkhand a shortage everywhere except on the Ken canal. The monsoon ended with unusually heavy rain in the middle of October, and there was therefore no general need for canal irrigation for the *rabi* sowings. There were no winter rains, and the cultivators generally resorted to canal water before the *rabi* harvest. From about the third week of December, the supplies of water were not sufficient to meet the demand on the Western canals system, and from January to March there was a shortage in the Sarda system. Supplies were sufficient in Bundelkhand. The area of sugarcane irrigated from the Sarda canal again rose, from 149,939 to 160,070 acres, and there is still scope for expansion, if the problem of marketing the cane can be satisfactorily solved.

Total irrigation of the year.

130. The net irrigated area fell by 1·5 per cent. This is partly due to the cultivators' lack of reserve capital, and partly due to the lack of reserve supplies of water for him to draw on, if he could afford it. Many reservoirs were dry, and irrigation from this source fell by 8·3 per cent. The area irrigated from canals fell by 7·0 per cent. and from wells by 3·4 per cent, while that from other sources rose by 11·2 per cent. Last year, as compared with the year before, irrigation from the four sources

varied in the same directions; so that it is clear that with low prices the cultivator will rely more on other sources and less on expensive canal and reservoir water. The percentages of *kharif* and *rabi* areas irrigated to the total irrigated area were 44 and 56 against 45 and 55 last year.

Value of irrigated crops.

131. The estimated value of crops raised with the help of state-owned irrigation works was this year Rs. 12,90 lakhs or Rs. 1,53 lakhs less than last year. Both the actual value of the crops per acre and the area irrigated were less than last year, both as a result of the fall in prices.

Financial results.

132. The gross revenue from all the canals in the provinces for irrigation in *rabi* 1930-31 and *kharif* 1931 came to Rs. 1,76 lakhs against Rs. 1,97 lakhs last year; and the net revenue was Rs. 97 against Rs. 1,09 lakhs. The fall in revenue was due to the low prices of grain and the cultivators' lack of money, to shortage of supplies in the canals, to the rains during *kharif*, to rumours circulated by the Congress of enhanced irrigation rates, and to actual remissions.

Return on capital outlay.

133. The net revenue from productive works fell from Rs. 1,08 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs, a return on capital of 0·18 per cent. against 0·75 per cent. last year. If the new Sarda canal and Hydro-electric schemes are left out, the return rises to 6·11 per cent.

New works.

134. The net direct and indirect outlay on productive works, which includes a minus expenditure of Rs. 2,06,689 under suspense and Rs. 2,54,765 for receipts on capital, amounted to Rs. 50·18 lakhs, of which Rs. 30·37 were spent on the development of the Hydro-electric schemes, and Rs. 20·53 on the Sarda Canal. On unproductive works, Rs. 50·46 lakhs were spent.

Navigation.

135. The total receipts for navigation fell this year from Rs. 8,985 to Rs. 8,425, and expenditure rose from Rs. 3,689 to Rs. 8,652. The tonnage carried during the year was less but its valuation was higher than last year; receipts fell because less *kankar* was conveyed for the headworks at Narora. Expenditure rose because of special repairs to a navigation *chauki* and some lock gates, costing Rs. 4,077.

23. Agricultural development.

(See the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June 30, 1932, and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1931-32.)

General. 136. Although in June 1932 agricultural prices were better than in June 1931, they are still abnormally low, and the producer is still faced with a difficult problem, but a stage has now been reached at which the need is perhaps less for technical progress than for some change in economic organization.

The area under improved varieties of sugarcane is now 63 per cent. of the whole area under cane, against 48 per cent. last year, a most creditable improvement. The percentage is highest in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions, which also grow the largest total amount.

The Nagina Farm has been converted to a rice research station, and at Shahjahanpur technical progress has been made in the breeding of canes here instead of at Coimbatore. The potato farm at Farrukhabad has been closed to save money. The total deficit on the seed and demonstration farms is this year Rs. 7,354 against Rs. 89,696 last year, and profits of Rs. 81,852 and Rs. 61,834 for the two previous years. Over the last ten years, the farms show a total direct profit, apart from the indirect value of their teaching.

137. Thirty-seven students passed the B. Sc. (Agriculture) examination from the Cawnpore Agricultural College, and 29 passed the Intermediate. Thirty-one passed the Final Diploma examination from the Agricultural School at Bulandshahr, and 29 passed in the first year class at Gorakhpur. In Partabgarh, agricultural training classes for adults are being carried on by the Co-operative Department.

Agricultural Engineering. 138. Last year 141 projects were completed, this year 236, including 35 tube-wells of 5 inches and over, and 188 strainer wells. Rs. 95,748 against Rs. 75,562 was received as *taqavi*, and Rs. 1·65 lakhs cash against Rs. 0·93 lakhs. The depression seems to have encouraged tube-well construction probably with the idea that more intensive cultivation is necessary to realize a profit.

Agricultural stock: (a) Cattle-breeding.

139. The prices of bullocks used in agriculture fell more or less proportionately to the prices of grain, but the prices of milch cattle were fairly stable, and the depression should therefore actually stimulate cattle-breeding as long as dairy-farming continues to be more profitable than agriculture. The demand for bulls has not fallen off, although the funds available for supplying these are less. Altogether 555 bulls were issued this year, of which 413 were from the Madhurikund farm. The casualties in the farm were 93, the chief cause being haemorrhagic septicaemia. A special herd of Hissar cows is being separated from the main herd, the object being to build up a strain giving efficient bullocks and cows yielding 4,000 lb. of milk per lactation.

The farm at Manjhra issued 142 bulls, against 99 last year. The only breed of milkers which is doing really well in this farm is the Sahiwal.

(b) Horse-breeding.

140. The number of stallions on the roll of the department was 57 at the end of this year, against 56 last year. The number of mares covered was 1,759 against 1,961 last year. The progeny of Government stallions is said to be steadily improving in quality. Ten donkeys were at stud work and their coverings were 208, against 244 last year.

Diseases among livestock.

141. Deaths from contagious animal diseases were 57,357 against 37,756 last year. Last year the figure was below normal. Deaths from rinderpest were 47,761 against 25,519 last year; foot and mouth disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia, blackquarter and anthrax caused fewer deaths than last year.

The death roll among horses fell from 196 to 87.

Treatment.

142. The demand for inoculation, particularly against rinderpest, rose, but the department had not funds sufficient to undertake all the work. The results of inoculation were satisfactory. The iodine injection treatment of rinderpest proved generally successful in the first and second stages of the disease, but it is still experimental for the more advanced stage. The total number of animals treated at veterinary hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 305,215 against 277,312 last year.

143. Expenditure was Rs. 20·55 lakhs against Rs. 23·75 lakhs last year. The net income was Rs. 3·45 lakhs against Rs. 4·55 lakhs.

Cost: (a) of Department of Agriculture. (b) of Civil Veterinary Department.

144. The total cost of the department was Rs. 5·11 lakhs against Rs. 5·32 lakhs last year, and receipts were Rs. 1·11 lakhs both this year and last year.

24. Horticulture.

(See the Report on the Working and Administration of the United Provinces Gardens for the year 1931-32.)

General.

145. The hot weather was severe, and the fruit suffered at Saharanpur and Allahabad, but the rainfall, though short, was sufficient.

Administration.

146. The post of one Garden Superintendent was reduced as an economy, and the garden at Saharanpur was put in charge of the Deputy Director of Gardens, with a garden overseer to help him.

Work of the year.

147. The department reports a growing interest in the best methods of fruit-growing; a number of owners of fruit gardens have come to the department for advice. In Benares district a trained horticulturist was stationed at headquarters to advise villagers and landowners in the growing of fruit and vegetables. Experiments were made in growing new varieties of all kinds of fruits and two fruit research schemes, one for the hills and one for the plains, were prepared and submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a suitable grant. During the year, fourteen students were trained in Horticulture at their own expense at Saharanpur, and four at Lucknow. Trees of different varieties of peaches, oranges and plums from Saharanpur were planted at Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, and Benares to see which varieties give the best result in each district.

25. Forests.

(See the Report on Forest Administration for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

Area.

148. The area under the control of the department decreased by four square miles to 5,236 square miles. Only thirteen square

miles of the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement were constituted reserved forest, and the remaining four square miles were handed back to be managed by the estate. Progress was made in the *panchayat* forest scheme, but nothing has yet been done to protect the oak forests of the higher hills, and the destruction of these is a real danger to the water supply of the Provinces.

149. The number of offences taken as a whole decreased, but there was an increase in unauthorized felling. Two guards were murdered during the year by persons offending against forest laws. Both the widows were pensioned, and of the accused two were sentenced to death and two to three years' imprisonment each. Protection: (*a*) General.

150. There were altogether 493 fires burning an area of 390 square miles, against 321 fires burning an area of 94 square miles last year. There was no repetition of the incendiarism of 1931 in Kumaun. (*b*) From fire.

151. There have been a number of deaths of *sal* trees, apparently from drought, but no serious loss from natural causes. (*c*) From injuries due to natural causes.

152. This year only Rs. 9,137 were spent on new works and Rs. 1,05,092 on repairs to roads and bridges against Rs. 22,190 and Rs. 1,50,923 last year. The surplus showed by the two tramways was this year Rs. 0·59 lakhs for the Nandhaur and Rs. 0·33 for the Gorakhpur tramway, about the same as last year. Communications.

153. The total expenditure was Rs. 87,903 against Rs. 2,05,409 for last year and Rs. 2,44,000 the year before. Buildings.

154. No change was made in the methods of sale. The total value of forest produce extracted and sold departmentally during the year was Rs. 2·00 lakhs against Rs. 2·78 lakhs last year, the value of timber being Rs. 0·22 against Rs. 0·51, and of resin Rs. 1·57 against Rs. 1·93 lakhs. The outturn by purchasers rose slightly. Exploitation.

155. The number of animals grazed in the forests was 1,010,237 against 1,020,142 last year. Grazing.

134151

Finance.

156. Gross revenue fell, but direct and indirect expenditure fell more than proportionately this year, and the surplus resulting in 1931-32 was Rs. 18,85,471 against Rs. 17,70,650 in 1930-31. The surplus in 1929-30, the last normal year, was Rs. 28·55 lakhs.

Silviculture.

157. The total area under concentrated regeneration at the end of the year was 212,255 acres and expenditure on regeneration was Rs. 1·16 lakhs. The problem of the natural regeneration of *sal* forest is still unsolved, and it seems at present that the best that can be done is artificial regeneration by the *taungya* system; *taungya* plantations are therefore being started on a larger scale than before. A number of experiments have been made in order to find new and marketable uses for forest products, and an experimental plantation has been started in Bareilly district to find out whether in an ordinary village it is practicable to replace cowdung fuel by wood.

---

26. Mines and quarries.

(See the Review on the working of Mines in the United Provinces for 1931.)

Mines.

158. There are no mines in these provinces in the usual sense of the word, but certain stone and *kankar* quarries are technically classed as mines under the Indian Mines Act.

Quarries.

159. The total weight of minerals extracted from those quarries employing more than 50 persons was 96,494·5 tons, valued at the place of extraction at Rs. 1,83,689. The minerals were ballast, soapstone, granite, sandstone, morum, red ochre and white ochre. As all the so-called mines are situated in the open country, not in towns, and the only underground workings are in the few soapstone quarries, there are in these provinces none of the special problems of health, morality and sanitation which are presented by mining communities in the ordinary sense of the word.

27. Industrial output.

(See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June 30, 1932.)

General.

160. This year there was a fall in commodity prices almost as heavy as the year before. Taking 100 as the index figure for prices in July, 1914, the average price for all commodities was 141 in 1929, 116 in 1930 and 96 in 1931. The purchasing power of the great majority of the people has been very much reduced, and all industries are affected. Some trades also suffered from competition by cheap Japanese imports.

Leading industries: (1) Cotton.

161. No new cotton mills were started. The industry was affected not only by the general depression but by the fluctuating prices of raw cotton; the advantage hoped for from the increased import duty on foreign cloth was offset by the new duties on machinery, dyes, and other imported articles used in the industry.

(2) Cotton ginning.

162. The provincial cotton crop was 215,282 bales, a drop of 100,989 bales, and it was consequently a bad year for the industry.

(3) Wool.

163. The prices of wool fell considerably during the year. Australian wools had fallen 20 per cent. by the end of the season, and later fell by another 10 per cent. East Indian wools had fallen by the end of the year 29 per cent. below prices at the end of the year before. The Lohi Mill at Cawnpore, which was closed all last year, was sold and this year started again in new hands. None of the five mills in the province had a good year.

(4) Carpets and durries.

164. This industry depends largely on the export market, and suffered severely through competition abroad from Persian carpets, which were offered at very low prices. At home the demand was much reduced.

(5) Silk.

165. The demand for silk fell considerably. The Congress ban on artificial silk affected the market, but some business was done in fabrics made from spun silk yarn, and goods were exported to Bengal and the Punjab. There was relatively more demand for cheap goods and less for better classes of silk.

166. There was no noticeable change in the block printing industry, but at Najibabad an effort is being made to produce coloured woollen goods, for suits, shirts and blankets.

(6) Dyeing and printing.

(7) Engineering.

167. All railways and Government departments refrained from fresh expenditure this year, and there was accordingly very little demand for engineering products, except for machinery for sugar refining and manufacturing. Most of this machinery is imported, but there have been some local inquiries.

(8) Sugar.

168. During the cane-crushing season 1931-32, fifteen vacuum pan factories were at work making sugar direct from cane, against thirteen the year before. These factories manufactured 73,080 tons, against 57,424 tons in 1930-31. During the winter of 1931-32, six refineries making sugar from *gur* produced 17,330 tons of sugar against 11,466 tons made by seven refineries the year before; this increase was due to the low price of *gur*. As a result of the Sugar Protection Act of 1932, about twenty vacuum pan factories are being built in the province and will start crushing in the cold weather of 1932-33, and altogether this is the one industry in the province of which the immediate prospect is bright.

(9) Oil.

169. The prices of oil-seeds fell this year with all other agricultural produce, and those mills which had any quantity in stock suffered from this. There was further a large falling off in the demand for oil and oil-cake, and indeed the demand for oil-cake for a short time practically ceased. The Aligarh and Agra mills managed to retain most of their trade in mustard oil, but the trade in groundnut oil has been very largely lost to Bombay.

(10) Leather.

170. The fall in prices of raw hide has been greater than in any other commodity except jute. Taking pre-War prices as 100, prices this year averaged 61 only. There was a heavy drop in exports of leather, as the tanning industries of America, Italy and Germany were badly hit. The shoe industry suffered severely from competition from imports of cheap Japanese rubber and canvas shoes.

171. The reduced purchasing power of the villagers resulted in smaller purchases of glass bangles, and this industry was particularly hard hit. (11) Glass.

172. The increased import duties helped this industry, and factories sold more than usual. The Harcourt Butler Technological Institute helped to start a new soap factory which will have an output of about 80 to 100 tons per month. (12) Soap.

28. Industrial development.

(See the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June 30, 1932, and the Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for the year 1931.)

173. The Department of Industries spent Rs. 12·24 lakhs this year against Rs. 12·94 last year. Receipts were Rs. 2·94 against Rs. 3·13 lakhs. The expenditure on technical and industrial training was Rs. 6·76 lakhs against Rs. 7 77 lakhs last year. The total number of students under training was 1,487, and applications for admission were about double the number which could be actually admitted. General.

174. Shortage of money reduced the number of demonstrations, but ten institutions gave thirty demonstrations in dyeing, printing and weaving, and thus trained 45 dyers and six weavers. The Peripatetic Dyeing School gave seven demonstrations, and trained 173 students. Technical assistance and advice was given to a number of firms who asked for it. The Arts and Crafts School at Lucknow held its annual show successfully, and the institutions maintained by the Department exhibited their work at Allahabad, Ghazipur, Meerut, and Aligarh. Demonstrations and publicity.

175. A certain amount of research work was done. A method of bending wood to make umbrella handles was discovered at Bareilly, a cement for joining leather and rubber was introduced to the leather-workers at Agra, and research was to some extent successful in meeting problems of the oil, glass and sugar industries. Research.

176. There were 424 classified factories during 1931, and 384 factories were inspected under the Indian Factories Act. There were nineteen convictions under the Act, and eleven fatal accidents, against 27 the year before. Security and welfare of labour.

29. Trade.

177. As the report on foreign trade has been discontinued, it is not possible to give more information regarding trade than has already been given in the sections describing industrial conditions and output.

30. Communications, buildings and power.

(See the Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year 1931-32.)

Administration.

178. The strength of the Indian Service of Engineers was reduced from 24 to 23, that of the United Provinces Engineering Service remained at 40, and the actual working strength of the Subordinate Engineering Service was reduced from 111 to 108. All temporary posts were held in abeyance, transfers were restricted, and travelling allowances were cut down. The draft rules for the creation of the United Provinces Service of Engineers, Class I and Class II, are still under the consideration of Government.

Roads.

179. The department maintained 3,288 miles of metalled roads, 190 of unmetalled, and 523 miles of bridle paths. Rupees 21·47 lakhs were spent on maintenance, a cost per mile of Rs. 669 against Rs. 914, which has been accepted as the normal necessary figure.

The Phaphamau—Hanumanganj road was opened to traffic, and the Gorakhpur bye-pass road was completed. The expenditure on reconstruction this year was Rs. 17·22 lakhs against Rs. 19·37 lakhs last year.

Bridges.

180. Two bridges on the pilgrim route in the Garhwal district were completed this year, and the reinforced cement concrete bridge replacing the suspension bridge over the Kali Nadi between Meerut and Bareilly was practically finished.

Buildings.

181. The outlay on original buildings was Rs. 17·58 against Rs. 15·40 lakhs last year. Of this, Rs. 9·16 lakhs was for the Police Department, 4·15 Administration of Justice, 1·27 General Administration, 2·46 Medical. Work was done during the year on three new tahsils; a Judge's court at Naini Tal, the

civil courts at Cawnpore, Azamgarh, Sultanpur, Sitapur and Lakhimpur Kheri; 30 police stations; and a Maternity Hospital at King George's Hospital, Lucknow.

182. Private persons built works of public utility to the value of Rs. 2,84,757 during the year 1931-32. Private works.

183. Electricity is now available to the public in every town of the United Provinces in which a supply can be made to pay. There are 85 such towns and villages, of which thirteen are run by Company licensees with their own power stations. The smaller towns and villages are connected to the Government Hydro-Electric Grid Area High Tension Supply Mains. The Mains also supply power to some factories, and to an increasing number of irrigation pumps. There has been no case of a serious interruption in the supply in any town in the United Provinces this year. In factories this year, there have been no fatal accidents due to inferior apparatus nor any case of a workman coming in contact with exposed live parts. There were twenty fatal accidents during this year, four as a result of villagers climbing poles carrying high tension mains in the grid area. These poles are protected by a belt of barbed wire, but villagers wrap a cloth over this and climb over it. Power: Electricity.

The Electric Inspector to Government disposed of 80 disputes under the Indian Electricity Act.

31. Co-operative societies.

(See the Report on Co-operative Societies for the year 1931-32.)

184. On the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, Government decided to combine the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies with that of Director of Industries, but this change did not actually take place during the year under report. From March 20, 1932, the post of first Deputy Registrar was held in abeyance. There are still only seven assistant registrars for nine divisions. The number of circle inspectors was 45, the same as last year. They inspected 1,700 societies, against 1,494 last year, and 1,204 the year before. There were 52 auditors, as there were last year. The number of societies left unaudited at the end of the year was 1,759 in 1929-30, 977 in Staff.

1930-31 and only 529 in 1931-32, and the work of auditors is said to be improving in quality. The work of supervision is also improving, but there are still too many supervisors of the old type employed.

Training.

185. Thirty-two candidates were taken for training, but only fifteen passed. It is proposed to appoint supervisors as apprentices for a probationary year before putting them in independent charge. The work of training supervisors at Partabgarh has turned increasingly to the broader implications of the Co-operative movement, such as the instruction of villagers in improved methods of agriculture, sanitation, midwifery and the like. The United Provinces Co-operative Union continues to work well, and a Provincial Co-operative Conference has been held at Ghazipur. The conference adopted a resolution that a modern sugar factory should be organized on a co-operative basis.

Credit societies: Central.

186. There are 71 central banks this year against 69 last year, and there are two organization funds. Share receipts fell from Rs. 93,019 to Rs. 69,725 as was only natural in a year of low prices following a series of bad harvests. Not so many societies were liquidated this year, and the refund of share money fell from Rs. 97,170 to Rs. 56,131. As a net result the share capital rose from Rs. 22·99 to Rs. 23·13 lakhs. Deposits by societies rose from Rs. 3·75 lakhs to Rs. 4·58 lakhs, since the better societies were cautious of making loans to individual members, and preferred to invest their capital in banks. As the banks in consequence found themselves in funds, a number of deposits by individuals were repaid on maturity, and the total of deposits by individuals fell by Rs. 2·30 to Rs. 47·67 lakhs. The total of idle balances rose from Rs. 9·69 to Rs. 12·25 lakhs. Loans outstanding against working societies fell from Rs. 53·43 to Rs. 48·50 lakhs, and against societies in liquidation the total amount due rose from Rs. 11·32 to Rs. 11·96 lakhs. Although the total of amounts due is thus less, the percentage of this total which is overdue is considerably higher; in a normal year old advances would have been repaid and new ones made, but this year very few new advances were made. A

system of repayment in kind was tried in Moradabad, and worked successfully.

Credit societies: Primary.

187. The number of agricultural credit societies increased from 5,009 to 5,045, although 143 societies were liquidated during the year. New societies were only formed after careful investigation, and in special areas, where other societies are conveniently near and have worked well. The loans advanced to members were Rs. 17·16 against Rs. 22·56 lakhs last year, a figure less than half of what was advanced in 1929-30. Of the outstanding sums due, 70 per cent. are in arrears, but the total of Rs. 78·39 lakhs is less than last year's total of Rs. 82·48 lakhs and collections were a little better this year. There was a drop in loans for seed, and for marriages and ceremonies, but loans for payment of rent have been steadily rising for the last five years. The working capital of all the societies taken together has fallen from Rs. 104·56 to Rs. 101·65 lakhs, and the share capital and reserve fund have increased from Rs. 48·33 to Rs. 50·34 lakhs. Paper profits have fallen, but this is not really a bad sign; it only means that loans have been more cautiously advanced, and that so far the position is safer. This year there were 2,216 societies which made no advances to their members against 1,780. The number of societies in which all the sums due were in arrears rose from 935 to 1,734.

Non-agricultural societies based on unlimited liability are 149 against 153 last year. The total membership of the 70 non-agricultural societies based on limited liability has again risen from 21,500 to 23,257. These societies are working well.

There is one primary credit society based on limited liability, the Land Mortgage Society at Saidpur, in Ghazipur district. This has now been working two years, and the experiment is so far extremely successful. Loans are made to members with transferable rights in land, chiefly for the redemption of mortgages and the payment of old debts. No instalment of the outstanding sums due is in arrears.

Supply and sale societies.

188. The Ghugli Sugarcane Sale Union supplied 60,000 maunds of cane against one lakh in 1930-31 and 53,000 in 1929-30. Three co-operative factories for the manufacture of

sugar have been started in Lucknow, Kheri and Sultanpur districts. In the Agra district, the societies for the sale of *ghee* increased from 11 to 19, and there are four similar societies in Lucknow district. The Allahabad dairy is continuing to improve, but the various egg and poultry societies are not yet doing well. At Bilgram a society on a large scale for the production and sale of cotton was started, and made a good profit. Of the three agricultural supply societies, one seems to be in a healthy state.

Village welfare activities.

189. There are now 243 societies for better living, 30 for thrift, 25 for consolidation of holdings, 22 for better farming, 15 for irrigation, 13 for adult schools, and ten for housing. Apart from these, many of the ordinary credit societies are doing village welfare work, in much the same way as the better-living societies, by encouraging villagers to curtail ceremonial expenses, to store manure away from their houses, to fill up depressions where mosquitoes breed, etc. There are 199 adult schools with a membership of 3,741, and attendance in them was over 60 per cent. of the membership. The number of thrift societies has risen from 21 to 30, of which twelve are for women only, but many of the other societies try to encourage saving habits. The village aid scheme for sanitary and medical improvements has now been introduced to 362 villages.

Litigation.

190. The number of arbitration cases instituted has fallen from 6,074 in 1929-30 to 5,167 in 1930-31, and 4,305 this year. The number of arbitration cases between individuals is steadily rising, and if these less formal and expensive processes continue to be popular, much money will be saved by the litigant. Execution of arbitration awards was still very bad indeed; of more than Rs. 20 lakhs to be collected, only Rs. 2·89 lakhs were actually realized. Eighty-seven cases of embezzlement came to light, involving sums to the total of Rs. 2,413. During the year, 153 societies were liquidated, and proceedings closed in 106. The amount to be recovered from members of liquidated societies is now Rs. 20·49 lakhs against Rs. 19·33 last year and Rs. 18·05 the year before.

Cost to Government.

191. The total cost of the movement to Government was Rs. 4·68 lakhs this year against Rs. 5·12 lakhs last year.

CHAPTER V.—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE.

32. Central revenues.

(See the annual returns of the Income-tax Department for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

Income-tax.

192. Under the assessment rules, the number of assessees to income-tax rose from 25,417 last year to 33,398 this year. The total net collections of income-tax rose from Rs. 68·49 lakhs to Rs. 86·52 lakhs and of super-tax from Rs. 18·23 to Rs. 18·83 lakhs. Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs. 14·80 against 11·26 lakhs, and business Rs. 57·47 against 49·44 lakhs last year.

33. Provincial revenues.

(Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees.)

Comparison with previous year.

193. The total revenue in 1931-32 amounting to Rs. 1,122 shows a fall of Rs. 75 compared with 1930-31. Except for a few of the less productive heads, all heads showed large decreases, the main ones being Land Revenue (36), Excise (4), Irrigation (12), Stamps with Registration (4), Forest (4), Interest (2), Administration of Justice with Jails (3), Agriculture (1), Superannuation receipts (1) and Miscellaneous (6).

In the preceding three years, there was a fall in revenue due to poor crops. In 1931, political difficulties and a world-wide economic crisis only made things worse. For the budget year 1931-32 the estimate proceeded on the assumption that conditions would be fairly normal, although in the latter months of the year Government recognized that the agricultural classes must receive some relief in view of the slump in prices. But as this question required close consideration they did not, and in fact in the absence of reasonably reliable data, could not modify the revenue portion of the budget estimate. The slump in prices necessitated a remission of over a crore of rupees of land revenue.

Owing to the expected fall in revenue, expenditure was also curtailed to the utmost extent possible, with the result that

revenue expenditure fell to nearly Rs. 1,182 or Rs. 105 below the corresponding total of 1930-31. Seven heads only showed an increase of Rs. 16, while 26 heads between them showed a decrease of Rs. 122. The increase mainly occurred in interest and pensionary charges. The individual decreases were—Land Revenue (7), Excise, Stamps and Registration (2), Forest (5), Sinking Fund (2), Payments to Provincial Loans Fund (15), General administration (9), Administration of Justice (4), Jails (14), Police (8), Education (2), Medical (4), Public Health (4), Agriculture (4), Indstries (1), Civil Works (27), Famine Relief (4), Stationery and Printing (3), Miscellaneous charges (2), and expenditure in England (2).

Smaller payments were made from revenue towards repayment of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund as there were larger recoveries in the debt section for those payments. The decrease under Jails is mainly due to smaller grain purchases and purchase of raw material for jail manufacture. Practically all new construction works were stopped, which accounts for the decrease under Civil Works. Other decreases do not call for any special notice. They are mainly due to more strict administration, and to emergency cuts from salaries for the last three months of the year.

Budget of 1931-32 compared with the actual revenue.

194. The original budget provided for a revenue of Rs. 1,326 excluding debt heads, whereas the actual revenue was only Rs. 1,122 or Rs. 204 short of the estimate. Excepting Medical, Industries and Stationery and Printing every head showed a decrease. The more important decreases were Land Revenue (122), Excise (14), Stamps (8), Forest (6), Registration (2), Subsidized companies (1), Irrigation (44), Interest (2), Administration of Justice (1), Jails (3), Civil Works (1) and Miscellaneous receipts (1). The heavy losses under the main heads of revenue have been explained in the previous paragraph. It became apparent very early in the year that heavy reductions in rents and land revenue were inevitable. An agrarian committee was formed and on their recommendation about 4½ crores of rent were remitted in October, 1931. This was followed by remissions of revenue which amounted during the year to 112

lakhs of rupees on account of the fall in prices, and a further 14 lakhs were remitted on account of failure of crops. The consequence was that the budget figures of 1931-32 were completely upset: for with the fall in prices of grain went a reduction in the purchasing power of the cultivator, of which the effects are seen in receipts not only from Land Revenue but from all other sources. The decrease under Stamps is shared both by non-judicial and judicial stamps. The former reflects the slump in trade, and the latter is mainly due to a decrease of litigation which must follow any fall in general prosperity. Registration of course follows Stamps. The profits from the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway were only a little more than half of what was expected. The decrease under Irrigation is due to reduction in rates and non-recovery of arrears. The fall under Administration of Justice is due to fewer cases having been instituted, and receipts from Jails are less because the Police Department reduced the number of uniforms which they ordered from the jails.

The budget grant for charges against revenue, including supplementary estimates, was Rs. 1,245 and the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,183 or Rs. 62 below the estimates—a result arising from decreases of Rs. 85 set off by increases of Rs. 23. The latter occur under Interest (5), Payments to Provincial Loans Fund (9), Superannuation allowances and pensions (6), Miscellaneous charges (3), and English expenditure (1). The rise in ordinary interest charges is due to interest on the deficit loan of 68 lakhs for the year 1930-31. Miscellaneous charges increased as the result of large remissions of irrecoverable *taqavi* advances. Superannuation and English charges increased because there were more retirements. The decreases shared by all other service heads are due to rigid economy in administration. When it became known that the Province was faced with a deficit, Government issued orders to all departments for the reduction of all unnecessary expenditure, and a retrenchment committee was appointed to advise on the best means of economy. The noticeable decreases were Land Revenue (6), Excise (2), Forest (5), Irrigation (4), General Administration (9), Administration of Justice (5), Jails (9),

Police (3), Education (12), Medical (4), Public Health (5), Agriculture (6), Industries (3), Civil Works (11), and Stationery and Printing (1).

Capital and debt heads.

195. A further loan of Rs. 84·18 was taken from the Provincial Loans Fund, of which Rs. 42·07 were borrowed for productive purposes (the Sarda canal, the hydro-electric schemes and advances to local bodies and for *taqavi*), and Rs. 42·11 for unproductive expenditure (police and other buildings, improvement of communications and commutation of pensions). At the end of the year 1930-31 the loan account had a surplus of Rs. 34·05 so that a sum of Rs. 118·23 in all was available. Against this outlay in the year amounted to Rs. 105·65, leaving at the end of 1931-32 in the accounts a credit balance of Rs. 12·58, to which was added Rs. 11·12 on account of repayment of capital expenditure charged to revenue, or a total of Rs. 23·70. The Sarda canal and the hydro-electric schemes absorbed Rs. 49·53 and Rs. 7·59 were disbursed in loans to local bodies and in *taqavi* advances. Of the sum of Rs. 48·53 expended on unproductive capital outlay, the greater part was spent on the reconstruction of roads and police and other buildings, which absorbed Rs. 39·52; the balance of 9·01 was used on commutation of pensions. The balance of the United Provinces Development Loan fell to Rs. 118·62 from Rs. 129·97.

The budget of 1932-33.

196. The budget of 1932-33 depends to some extent on the result of the previous year. The revised estimates for the year 1931-32 assumed a closing balance of minus Rs. 149·01 only; the original estimates for the year 1932-33 was based on an expected defect in working of Rs. 70·23 which would give a closing balance of minus Rs. 219·24 including Rs. 58·78 belonging to the Famine Fund. These calculations have been already upset. In the first place the year 1931-32 closed with a deficit of Rs. 93·58, or Rs. 152·03 inclusive of a credit in the Famine Fund of Rs. 58·35. Secondly the year 1932-33 has resulted in some improvement. Revenue has come in better than anticipated, and expenditure has been kept under control. As against a minus Rs. 219 when the budget was prepared, the minus closing balance is now estimated at Rs. 179.

The position at the end of 1931-32.

197. On the revised estimate the year was expected to close with a net deficit of Rs. 192·31 made up of a deficit of Rs. 111·44 in the revenue section and a deficit of Rs. 80·87 under capital heads; and allowing for the balances at the commencement of the year, the closing balance was minus Rs. 149·01. Actually however the net deficit amounted to Rs. 136·98 and a minus closing balance of Rs. 93·58. A sum of Rs. 58·35 was due to the Famine Fund, so that to secure a formal adjustment of the accounts a deficit loan of Rs. 153·03 was taken as at March 31, 1932. But the real provincial position at the end of the year is not so favourable. There should be, besides the credit of Rs. 58·35 in the Famine Fund, balances of Rs. 23·7 and Rs. 3 in the accounts of advances from the Provincial Loans Fund and of the Central Road Development Fund. Allowing for these, the provincial deficit is Rs. 178·73 whereas the corresponding figure in March, 1931, was only Rs. 105·26. The position thus deteriorated substantially during 1931-32.

The year 1932-33 has seen an important change in the debt position. That change concerns not only the "conversion" of the United Provinces Loan of 1921 but also another debt created by the Devolution Rules when the present form of government came into existence.

Conversion scheme.—The Development Loan is being paid off, the account being as follows :—

	Rs.
Sale proceeds of securities	.. 175·43
New loan (257·89) less discount (7·74) ..	.. 250·15
Total	.. 425·58
United Provinces Loan of 1921, being paid off..	.. 416·43
Excess	.. 9·15

The operation thus gave a surplus of Rs. 9·15 which has helped in reducing the deficit of the year 1932-33 ; and it has resulted also in a reduction in debt charges of 20 lakhs in 1933-34.

Provincial Loan account.—In the years before 1921-22, advances were made to *taqavi*, to landholders, to local bodies, etc., and the amount of Rs. 296·63 recoverable on April 1, 1921, was turned into a debt by Devolution Rule 25 which requires that it shall be discharged in a period of twelve years commencing from 1921-22. This debt was extinguished by the payment of the last instalment of Rs. 21·13 in April, 1932. Payments were of course made from capital receipts, and the effect of complete discharge is that capital receipts will ordinarily now exceed capital charges. Thus in 1933-34 such receipts show an excess of Rs. 16·85 over charges.

34. Stamps.

(See the Report on the Administration of Stamp Revenue in the United Provinces for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

Receipts and charges.

198. As was to be expected, receipts from the sale of all kinds of stamps fell. The total receipts for 1931-32 were Rs. 1·67 crores against Rs. 1·71 in 1930-31 and Rs. 1·82 in 1929-30. The total of charges was reduced, however, from Rs. 5·32 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 4·92 in 1930-31 and again to Rs. 4·63 lakhs this year. Various steps were taken to make up the decrease in revenue, which may be summarized as a more stringent valuation of suits and an increase in revenue process fees, and there should be an increase in receipts in a normal year.

Sale of stamps.

199. To make up for the fall in receipts, it was arranged that the discount allowed to stamp vendors should be uniform, and on the lower scale. The total of discount allowed fell from Rs. 2·25 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 2·05 last year and Rs. 1·90 this year. The number of vendors was practically the same.

Infringement of stamp law.

200. The courts levied duty and penalty on 5,474 documents against 5,674 last year, and the amount realized was Rs. 78,010 against Rs. 78,296. Prosecutions increased from 1,699 to 1,768.

35. Excise.

(See the report on Excise Administration for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

General.

201. The Delhi Pact by no means ended the Congress campaign against liquor shops. Picketing continued in many districts, and where it did not, the impetus given to illicit distillation was not checked.

Administration.

202. A number of small administrative changes were introduced, and special powers of search and arrest were given to officers of the Land Revenue, Police and Excise departments under the Dangerous Drugs Act. The duty on opium was increased from Rs. 48-6 to Rs. 51-7 a seer but as the Government of India had lowered the cost price, the retail price was unaltered.

Consumption.

203. The consumption of country spirit, which last year fell by 14·7 per cent., fell again this year by 1·4. The figures show conclusively that the rise in taxation on liquor since 1922 has resulted in an almost exactly proportionate fall in the consumption of lawful spirit, and a more than proportionate increase in illicit distillation.

Sale of country spirit.

204. The sealed bottle system was extended to Partabgarh and Budaun towns. It now exists in 33 towns and the whole of Bulandshahr district. It cannot at present be extended further as the warehouses have not the accommodation for more bottling.

There was no area under the farming system, and under the outstill system an area 12 per cent. of the whole province. The number of shops in the distillery area fell from 2,097 to 2,084. There were eight distilleries in the United Provinces and one at Nowgong (Central India) which supplied these provinces. There were 78 bonded warehouses and 17 depots.

Foreign spirit.

205. There was a fall in revenue from foreign liquor, from Rs. 2·30 lakhs to Rs. 2·25 lakhs. There was a considerable fall in consumption, due partly to the increase in duty, and partly to the issue of white rum, or country spirit, to troops, instead of red rum, or foreign spirit.

Tari.

206. Sales rose this year as the activity of Congress decreased; and Rs. 6·65 lakhs were realized against Rs. 5·47 last year. There were 1,561 shops against 1,588.

Hemp drugs.

207. The consumption of *bhang* has slightly increased, but that of *charas* and *ganja* has fallen, and revenue from hemp drugs has fallen from Rs. 34·08 lakhs to Rs. 30·86 lakhs. The fall in consumption is said to be due chiefly to the shortage of money, and also in the case of *charas* to smuggling from the Punjab and the Delhi Province. There was a slight increase in the number of shops, all those opened being on the recommendation of either Licensing Boards or Excise Advisory Committees.

Opium.

208. The consumption of opium fell from 21,175 seers to 19,770 seers. This is said to be due not to lack of money, since the opium consumer cannot do without his opium, but to smuggling, to the increased use of crude opium, and to a genuine decrease in the opium habit. On the recommendation of Licensing Boards or Advisory Committees, ten more shops were opened than last year. As stated in paragraph 202 the cost price of opium was reduced. Revenue from opium fell from Rs. 22·22 to Rs. 20·68 lakhs.

Dangerous drugs.

209. The quantity sold both of morphia and cocaine increased slightly, and so did the number of licences to sell morphia. Licences for cocaine did not change.

Excise crime.

210. There is no doubt that Excise crime increased considerably. Although in theory the picketing of liquor shops was in encouragement of temperance, actually it was largely directed at Government and sometimes directly, always indirectly, it stimulated illicit distillation. The total number of prosecutions rose from 4,034 to 4,095, the highest ever recorded, and the number of cases undetected probably rose more than proportionately. The number of cases of illegal manufacture, possession or sale of country spirit rose again from 2,295 to 2,725, and the number of cases before the courts is 298 per cent. greater than in the year 1921-22. As the price of *charas* is considerably lower in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province than in the United Provinces, smuggling still goes on, but the special staff appointed to check this has worked well and made several important captures.

Prosecutions for cocaine offences fell considerably from 236 to 137. This is probably due largely to police pre-occupation with other affairs, and the growing difficulty of detecting the crime. There is no indication that the traffic is decreasing. There is little opium smuggling for local consumption, but a considerable traffic of illict Rajputana opium through these Provinces towards Bengal and the Far East. It is significant that convictions for drunkenness rose this year from 599 to 930, a sufficient answer to the Congress plea that their picketing of liquor shops promoted temperance.

Local bodies.

211. On the whole, the recommendation of Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees were accepted, but in several towns recommendations for opening shops for the sale of foreign liquor in purely Indian quarters were rejected by Government.

Financial.

212. Total excise revenue fell from Rs. 112·44 lakhs to Rs. 109·00 lakhs. Expenditure, including cost of opium, was reduced from Rs. 12·81 lakhs to Rs. 11·30 lakhs; there were considerable reductions in allowances and in repairs of buildings.

CHAPTER VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

36. Vital statistics.

(See the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1931.)

General. 213. The actual number of deaths this year was higher than last year, the increase being under the heads of plague and fever. Under other heads the number of deaths fell. The excess of births over deaths per mille during the intercensal period (1921—30) was 8·99 for Muhammadans, 8·68 for Hindus, 3·58 for Christians, and 1·27 for other classes, compared with 10·68, 8·30, 4·81 and 2·88, respectively in 1931.

Birth-rate. 214. The birth-rate for 1931 was 35·60 per mille against 37·31 last year. The average for the past five years was 36·16. The birth-rate is higher than in these provinces in Bombay, the Punjab, Delhi, and the Central Provinces, but lower elsewhere. The proportion of males born to females is 112·26 to 100, and has been practically unchanged for the last eight years.

Death-rate. 215. The death-rate this year was 26·97 against 27·20 last year and an average of 24·66 for the last five years. The proportion of male to female deaths is not strictly proportionate to the difference in birth-rates, more male deaths being reported than would be expected on the basis of the birth-rates.

Infantile mortality. 216. In 1931 the infantile mortality was 179·1 per mille against a ten-year average of 178·5, and a rate of 170·8 last year. This is the highest rate since 1924. The highest death-rate of infants was in Jhansi. In most districts, malaria was the chief cause; probably the cause of the increase in 1931 was the severity of the hot weather.

Diseases: Cholera. 217. Deaths from cholera were this year 31,118 against 61,334 last year. Ghazipur suffered most heavily, with a death-rate of 4·15 per mille, than Ballia, Azamgarh and Mirzapur.

Plague. 218. There were 31,225 deaths from plague against 10,860 in 1930. Here again Ghazipur had the highest death-rate, of 4·03, than Moradabad, Azamgarh and Bijnor.

Smallpox.

219. There was a decrease in deaths from smallpox, 3,335 against 11,071. Ghazipur again had the highest death-rate, of 0·90 per mille, than Azamgarh, Naini Tal and Bijnor.

Fevers.

220. There were 1,025,285 deaths from fevers this year against 942,469 in 1930. In Bareilly the death-rate from fevers was 34·74 per mille, and it was over 30 in Pilibhit and Moradabad. Of the total, 932,796 deaths were from malarial fever.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

221. Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for 15,641 deaths against 16,224 last year. The highest death-rate was returned by Garhwal, with 4·42 per mille; then came Almora and Lucknow.

Respiratory diseases.

222. There were 1,821 more deaths this year from respiratory diseases, the figures being 36,612 against 34,791. Hamirpur stood first with a death-rate of 7·59 and Lucknow second with 4·64.

Injuries.

223. This year there were 20,956 deaths from injuries, of which 1,899 were suicides, 13,845 from wounds or accidents; from snake-bites and wild beasts, 4,350: and from rabies, 362.

37. Medical services.

(See the annual report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year ending December 31, 1931.)

General statistics.

224. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 563 in 1929 to 644 in 1930 and fell to 637 in 1931. The entry of 563 for 1930 in last year's report was a mistake. The total receipts were this year Rs. 31·87 lakhs against 34·30 lakhs last year, and expenditure was Rs. 29·30 lakhs. The closing balance was Rs. 2·57 lakhs.

Extent of medical relief.

225. The total number of patients was 6,968,149 against 6,476,744 last year. In the past three years 894,965 operations were performed in hospitals and dispensaries against 796,034 during the three years 1926—28.

Medical education.

226. In 1931, 46 students were admitted to King George's Medical College against 40 in 1930. There were 347 students on the rolls of the Men's Medical School, Agra, against 331 at the end of last year. Twenty-two of the 42 who passed out were

temporarily recruited into the Provincial Subordinate Medical Service. This year the Women's Medical School had 67 students against 58 at the end of last year.

38. Public Health services.

(See the report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December 31, 1931, and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department, for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

Finance.

227. The budget allotment for the Public Health Department as a whole amounted to Rs. 24,42,828 for 1930-31 and Rs. 23,88,485 for 1931-32. The receipts of the whole department came to Rs. 1,98,436 and Rs. 1,43,500 for the two years. Only Rs. 1,80,250, against Rs. 5·01 lakhs, was placed at the disposal of the Board of Public Health, of which Rs. 50,250 were granted in assistance to the pilgrim centres, Rs. 44,342 for urban sanitation, Rs. 53,000 for rural sanitation and Rs. 32,658 for provincial or experimental works.

Work of the staff.

228. As in all departments this year, work had to be restricted to maintaining what has already been done, and no new schemes could be taken up. There were no special tasks, such as Kumbh or Magh *melas*, presented to the department this year. There was no outbreak of infectious diseases in any fair or religious gathering this year, except an epidemic of cholera, which led to 24 deaths, at the *Sawan Jhula* fair at Ajudhya. The source of infection was traced, and the water disinfected. Progress was made with the anti-malarial works in the Tarai and Bhabar Government estates and the Sarda canal zone. Five malarial surveys were carried out. Investigations have shown that the percentage of enlarged spleens is much higher in villages irrigated by the canal system.

District Health Scheme.

229. The District Health Scheme was in force in 28 districts this year, the same number as last year. Altogether 8,569 *dais* have been trained in maternity and child welfare, and 58,496 village aiders have been trained.

Health training and education.

230. The Provincial Hygiene Institute numbered altogether 139 students in its classes last year and 188 this year, of whom 57 will sit for the examination for M. B., B. S. degree in Hygiene, against 29 last year; 44 will sit for the examination for sanitary inspectors, part I, and 33 for part II. The Health Publicity Bureau continued its work this year; a motor van was fitted with exhibits and a cinema apparatus and taken into the interior of districts all over the province, and many lectures and magic lantern shows were given by the staff of the Bureau.

Superintending Engineer, Public Health Department.

231. All unnecessary expenditure was cut down in this branch this year. The construction actually carried out cost Rs. 3·70 lakhs against Rs. 8·70 last year, and the total of projects prepared Rs. 42·94 lakhs against Rs. 64·81. A total sum of Rs. 86,586 was realized by the department, against Rs. 1·03 lakhs last year. The duty of approving tender forms prepared by local authorities has increased the work of this branch of the department without any increase in the fees earned.

39. Vaccination.

(See the chapter on vaccination in the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1931.)

Number of vaccinations.

232. This year 1,481,561 persons were vaccinated against 1,537,477 during 1930-31. The percentage of primary vaccinations which were successful rose from 95·06 to 96·32, probably because the vaccination season in the plains did not begin this year till November. The department had found that the heat of October spoilt the lymph, and the date for beginning was accordingly made a month later. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille fell from 30·77 to 28·30.

General.

233. The new method of vaccination without cross-incision has been made universal in the province now. Deaths from smallpox were this year 0·07 per mille against 0·24 in 1930. This year the total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 4·70 lakhs against Rs. 4·79 lakhs last year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was 4 annas 4 pies, the same as last year.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

40. Education.

(See the General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the quinquennium ending March 31, 1932.)

Number of institutions and students.

234. The total number of educational institutions fell from 25,959 at the end of 1930-31 to 25,846 at the end of 1931-32. Of these, 23,521 are recognized and 2,325 unrecognized. The quinquennium shows an increase in recognized institutions and a fall in unrecognized. The total number of students enrolled was this year 1,457,997 against 1,512,747 last year, but again the quinquennium shows an increase from 1,280,450 in 1927. In 1927 the percentage of the population under instruction was 2·97; in 1930, 3·35; in 1931, 3·12; and in 1932, 3·13.

Expenditure.

235. The total expenditure on education is almost the same as last year, and last year showed an increase on the year before. In this, education must be unique among the objects on which public funds are spent. The figures are Rs. 3,37·79 lakhs for 1927, Rs. 3,76·82 for 1929-30, Rs. 3,89·28 for 1930-31, and Rs. 3,89·21 lakhs for 1931-32. Of this total, 56 per cent. is provided by Government, 17·3 by fees, 13·3 by miscellaneous sources, 9·5 by district boards and 3·9 by municipal boards. The total expenditure is distributed between the various forms of education as follows: university, 12 per cent.; collegiate, 2·25; secondary, 29·75; primary, 24·5; technical, 7·98 per cent.; the remainder is spent on buildings and equipment, inspection, scholarships, etc. Since 1927, the percentage spent on university and secondary education has risen, and that spent on primary education has fallen. In round figures, 46 lakhs of rupees are spent on university education, 89 on secondary and 88 on primary, and the number educated are 7,772 in universities or colleges, 180 thousand in secondary schools, and 11·36 lakhs in primary schools.

University education.

236. Of the five universities in these provinces, the Benares Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University are

all-India institutions, and receive no provincial grants. The Allahabad and Lucknow Universities are provincial teaching universities, the Agra University being merely an examining body constituted to unite the various colleges scattered over the Province. With the exception of the Aligarh Muslim University, and some of the colleges affiliated to the Agra University, notably Bareilly College, discipline was poor during the last two years. This was due to Congress propaganda, which was more intense in the universities than anywhere else. All the universities have developed rapidly in the last five years, and the hostel system is increasing. Everywhere stress is being laid on scientific instruction.

Secondary education.

237. The number of secondary institutions rose from 889 in 1926-27 to 996 in 1930-31 and 1,018 in 1931-32. The number of scholars for the same three years is 132,366; 173,832; and 179,921. Of these schools, 630 are controlled by district boards, 65 by Government direct, and 37 by municipal boards; and of independently controlled secondary schools, 238 are aided and 48 unaided. Expenditure on secondary schools continues to increase, being for the last three years Rs. 83·23, 86·81, and 89·15 lakhs. There are still 30 intermediate colleges, but their enrolment has increased from 4,878 in 1930-31 to 5,431. The cost per scholar has been reduced in the last five years from Rs. 121 in 1927 to Rs. 102 in 1932. There were this year 181 English high schools, and 97 middle schools, against 153 and 83 in 1926-27. The cost per scholar is Rs. 53. The need for new buildings, extensions and equipment seems to be universal.

The standard of English is still declining in the higher classes, but it does not seem to be accompanied by an improvement in the vernacular. This is partly due to the lack of good school books in the vernacular, most being bad translations of English books, and partly due to the prevalence of two schools of thought about the vernacular languages. Many teachers believe in a national mixed language containing a fair percentage of both Sanskrit and Persian words, but others stick to a rigid separation of Hindi from Urdu, which in practice raises insurmountable difficulties in a mixed school.

The teaching of hygiene and cleanliness and the principles of first aid is steadily gaining ground and physical training is in a fair way to being universal. Discipline was again extremely difficult, but in the last part of the year it improved.

Vernacular middle schools increased from 696 to 710, and their enrolment from 84,749 in 1930-31 to 86,560 in 1931-32. Expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 17·52 lakhs last year to Rs. 18·20 lakhs this year. The number of schools teaching agriculture is still 37. There are 30 manual training classes against 29 last year, but these have to combat a suspicion on the part of parents, that it is intended to turn their sons into carpenters.

Primary education.

238. This year there were 19,768 primary schools, against 19,892 last year and 20,068 in 1929-30. In spite of this recent decrease, the number is still larger than in 1926-27 when it was 18,817. The actual numbers have in three years fallen from 1,155,142 to 1,142,256 and this year 1,136,601. The great majority of the schools are either controlled by the district board or State aided. There are 13,759 of the former class and 4,200 of the latter. The total cost was this year Rs. 88·88 lakhs, against Rs. 85·58 lakhs. In the last five years the total number of primary scholars has increased by 9 per cent., but the cost of their education has increased by 13·7 per cent. In spite of this, the condition of school buildings has not improved, and teachers in district board schools commonly complain that their wages are three or more months in arrears. When money is spent on buildings, it is seldom to the best advantage, and many buildings constructed from grants made by Government were found to need repairs after no more than a year. The compulsory education scheme has been widely introduced in town areas and large villages, and in two instances in whole parganas, but the percentage of children of school age who actually attend is nowhere more than 86, and sometimes as low as 50 per cent. It is normally about 70 per cent. Progress is being made in growing gardens near schools, in introducing physical training and games, and in teaching handicrafts.

Education of girls.

239. There are now 2,241 institutions for the education of girls, against 2,166 last year and 1,984 in 1926-27. Of these,

six are colleges, thirteen high schools, 47 English middle schools, 186 vernacular middle schools, and 1,719 primary schools; the rest are special schools. The total number of scholars educated in the schools is 105,860 against 81,285 in 1926-27. This excludes girls reading in boys' schools, whose number is 57,000. In the various forms of State institutions, there are 57,000 girls of the higher Hindu castes, 12,000 Muhammadans, 4,000 Indian Christians and 2,000 Hindus of the depressed castes. The total direct expenditure on girls' education has risen from Rs. 14·42 lakhs in 1926-27 to Rs. 18 46 lakhs last year and Rs. 19·28 lakhs this year.

Schools for special classes.

240. In addition to the general schools, there are a number of schools for special classes. There are 58 schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians with a membership of 6,564, maintained at a total cost of Rs. 26·55 lakhs. For Muhammadans, there are 679 Islamia schools, 1,411 aided *maktabs*, and 1,359 unaided *maktabs*, providing primary education. The total cost of these is Rs. 4·47 lakhs, and the number of pupils is 30,618, 53,070 and 23,853 in the three classes of schools. There are 757 schools for boys of the depressed classes; it is noticeable that this number has fallen steadily in each of the last five years from 869 in 1926-27; and the number of depressed class pupils in these schools has also fallen from 22,926 in 1926-27 to 17,888 this year. There are 95,340 boys of the depressed classes at ordinary board schools against 69,051 in 1926-27; the tendency is therefore for these boys to be more readily admitted to ordinary schools, which they naturally prefer to their own. There is also a school for the blind, schools for criminal tribes, and a reformatory school. There are a number of Persian and Arabic *madrasas* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*, a Sanskrit College at Benares and an Arabic College at Deoband.

Training institutions for men teachers.

241. There are altogether 88 institutions for training men teachers, with a total membership of 1,904. The total cost of these institutions is Rs. 5·92 lakhs of which Rs. 5·16 lakhs is met by Government, and Rs. 236 is met by fees. Three of these are higher grade training colleges for graduates, which give a licentiate or degree in teaching. There are two lower grade

colleges for Anglo-vernacular under-graduate teachers, which issue a certificate. There are eight normal schools for vernacular teachers, 62 training classes which train for the Primary Teachers' Certificate and thirteen central training schools, which train for the same certificate, but aim at giving a better training.

242. There are altogether 3,788 women teachers employed, of whom 979 are trained. There are 43 classes for training women teachers and 366 students under training. Eighteen candidates appeared for the English Teachers' Certificate examination, and fourteen passed. For the Vernacular Certificate, 120 candidates appeared, of whom 74 passed. Training institutions for women teachers.

243. The Thomason College at Roorkee is still the best Civil Engineering College in India. There is a Medical School at Agra which provides a four-and five-year course leading to the examination for Licentiate and Member respectively of the United Provinces State Medical Faculty. There are now 343 students on the roll of the school. There is a separate Women's Medical School at Agra. The Department of Agriculture maintains an Agricultural college at Cawnpore and two Agricultural schools at Bulandshahr and Gorakhpur. There is a Technological Institute at Cawnpore, and the Department of Industries awards a number of scholarships for the study of technical subjects in foreign countries. There are technical schools at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi, a metal working school at Aligarh and fourteen textile and weaving schools. At Bareilly, the Government Wood-working Institute is working well and there are also four carpentry schools in the Province. There are four leather-working schools. Technical training.

41. Literature and the Press.

Literary publications.

244. The total number of publications registered fell from 3,565 to 3,115.

245. Hindi, by far the most popular vehicle, accounted for 57·8 per cent. of the total number of publications, the next place being taken by Urdu which covered only 12·7 per cent. There- Language.

were, apart from polyglot and other little used tongues 1,799 publications in Hindi, 395 in Urdu, 284 in English and 172 in Sanskrit.

Subject and form.

246. Verse, the favourite medium as usual, was employed in 1,091 publications or practically one-third of the total output of the year. Of the rest, 452 publications dealt with language, 298 with religion, 164 with fiction, 65 with drama and 63 with politics.

Subject and tone: (a) Religion.

247. Religion in most of these publications is apt to shade off into politics and social reform, and comparatively few books treat it from the orthodox point of view. Most Hindi works advocate some reform of the traditional system, although there are orthodox attacks on the re-marriage of widows and on journeys by sea. In their tone most religious publications are frankly polemical, a tendency of which examples are to be found in the attacks on the Arya Samaj and the defence of the Sanatan Dharma by Kalu Ram Shastri of Cawnpore, and two pamphlets defending the Salat movement by Baba Khalil Ahmad. There are also purely communal works, such as a book extolling Islam by a convert from Hinduism calling himself Maulvi Pandit Zulfiqar Ahmad. Perhaps the most fantastic publication, among many which could hardly be described as carefully reasoned, is a tract in Hindi proving that the Bhangi castes are really Kshattriyas and should not be classed with other untouchables, their present degradation being due to Muslim oppression.

(b) Politics.

248. In addition to the works which professedly deal with politics, most of the verse pamphlets are mainly political. There are a large number of Hindi songs of a nationalist colouring, and almost every collection of verse contains the favourite songs *Bande Mataram* and the *Jhanda*. There are also many songs extravagantly praising Bhagat Singh. Another popular theme is the story that foreign cloth is smeared with the fat of cows and pigs. Most of the political publications, however, content themselves with painting in rhetorical phraseology vague pictures of liberty and of tyranny, of blood and of chains, and the number of reasoned arguments on the Nationalist side

could be numbered on one hand. On the Government side of the controversy a number of publications appeared, mostly in English or Urdu, but the fact that in many cases they were written by Government servants tends to minimize their effectiveness. The Cawnpore riots evoked a number of more or less fanciful descriptions, mostly from the Hindu side.

249. Some Hindu publications advocated the admission of untouchables to the temples, but most of the writers on social evils satirized title-holders, contrasted the lot of the rich with that of the poor and, in short, condemned practices which have been the butt of reformers since the time of the Hebrew prophets. (c) Social reform.

250. "The History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the United Provinces" by S. N. A. Jafri; the *Buddhcharya*, a book on Buddha by Rahula Sankitranjan; "The History of Rural Education in the United Provinces" by S. N. Chaturvedi; *Jantu Jagat*, a book on Zoology in Hindi, by Brajesh Bahadur; and *Tarikh Nisar Urdu*, by Sayyad Ali Ahsan, a history of Urdu prose, are the more important miscellaneous publications. Miscellaneous.

THE PRESS

(The following paragraphs relate to the calendar year 1931.)

251. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United Provinces rose from 626 to 632 of which 29 were published daily, 11 bi-weekly, 216 weekly and 257 monthly. Eighty were in English, 262 in Urdu, 229 in Hindi, and the rest in various languages and scripts. Eighty-seven of these papers were published at Allahabad, 84 at Lucknow, 53 at Agra, 48 at Benares, 47 at Cawnpore, 36 at Meerut, 25 at Moradabad, 20 at Aligarh, 18 at Etawah, 17 at Saharanpur, 15 each at Jhansi and Gorakhpur, 13 at Bijnor, and ten each at Dehra Dun, Muttra and Muzaffarnagar. There were 277 reported papers against 268 last year; of these, 153 were edited by Hindus, 109 by Muslims, nine by Indian Christians and six by Europeans or Americans. Two English papers, two Urdu and ten Hindi have circulations of 4,000 and over, and seven English, eight Urdu and 18 Hindi circulations of 2,000 and over. Four English, 31 Urdu, and 34 Hindi papers were added to the list Statistics.

of those reported to Government, and six English, 23 Urdu, and 31 Hindi papers formerly on the list ceased to appear.

Action against the Press.

252. Six papers were prosecuted under section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, and two papers under other sections or Acts. Four papers were warned under the Press Ordinance, and security under the Press Ordinance or the Press Act of 1931 was demanded from six papers and three presses. Two numbers of one paper were proscribed, and twenty papers were warned for the publication of objectionable articles.

Subject matter.

253. During 1931, the most noticeable change in the general feeling of the Press was the increasing belief that political independence was not the sole panacea for all ills but that it must be accompanied by a radical change in the existing social and economic order. This took the particular form of attacks on the zamindari system and of advocacy of communism, or what was described as peasant rule. Many of the papers which professed the creed of non-violence also published articles in praise of anarchists and revolutionaries and in particular of Bhagat Singh. After the enforcement of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, in October, however, extremist papers generally stopped all editorial comment and were careful not to publish actionable matter.

English papers.

254. The *Leader* continued to rely for its chief support on those classes which follow Liberal or "Nationalist" politics and although pressing for immediate Dominion Status and condemning Government for meeting the civil disobedience movement with too much severity, it opposed all direct action and particularly the no-rent campaign. The *Indian Daily Telegraph* kept up its agitation for the re-instatement of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, but on other subjects its comments were sober, and in general it supported the cause of law and order. The *Star* continued to support Government as a rule, and Muslim communal claims always, and to regard the Congress as hostile to Islam.

Urdu papers.

255. The *Medina* which has always demanded complete independence, holding that British rule is the greatest obstacle in the way of Islam, was more guarded in its tone and obviously

anxious to escape prosecution. The *Hamdam*, which has for its chief policy the support of Muslims and zamindars, tried to appeal both to supporters of the Government and to nationalists. The *Haqiqat*, although often taking the point of view of the Muslim nationalists, was sober in its criticism of Government. The *Oudh Akhbar* and *Sarfaraz* continued to support the Congress, and *Al Bashir* became definitely nationalist. A number of minor Urdu papers continued to support Government in general, reserving their criticism for some single point in which they took particular interest.

Hindi papers.

256. The *Aj* continued to support the Congress and the civil disobedience movement; but on the prosecution and conviction of its editor for an article on the Burma rebellion, it became more guarded. It opposed the no-rent campaign. The *Bhavishya* published articles in praise of both anarchists and of non-violence side by side and made a regular feature of stories and articles dealing with the French, Russian, Irish and Italian revolutions. The editor and proprietor, Mr. R. Saigal, was prosecuted, but the case was withdrawn at the time of the amnesty following the Delhi Pact. His name then ceased to appear as editor and a number of nominal editors took his place. One of these was prosecuted but acquitted on the ground that the proprietor was really responsible for the article. Mr. Saigal also directs the *Chand*, which though professing to be interested chiefly in social reform, actually concerns itself with politics almost as much as the *Bhavishya* and is quite as revolutionary in tone. The *Pratap* of Cawnpore also supported the civil disobedience movement and published a number of sensational and almost entirely imaginary reports of atrocities committed by zamindars on their tenants. The *Abhyudaya* became steadily more extreme; two of its special numbers were proscribed and its editor was prosecuted and convicted. A number of other Hindi papers supported the Congress. The *Mazdur*, *Daridra Narayan* and the *Tufan* preached communism and the cause of labourers and cultivators. The *Brahman Maha Sammelan*, the organ of the orthodox Brahmans of Benares, criticized Government for social legislation which it described as a departure from the policy of religious neutrality. The *Garhwali*

generally sided with Government, while the *Gyan Shakti*, the Fyzabad *Kisan*, the *Anand Pracharak* and the *Arun* were consistent in their support.

The agrarian situation.

257. On the agrarian situation the Press was divided into two camps more or less on communal lines. Muslim papers were inclined to lay stress on the misfortunes of the zamindar, Hindu on those of the tenant. Apart from the immediate cause of distress, the low price of grain, usury was in Muslim opinion the root of the evil among villagers, and legislation was advocated to check excessive rates of interest and to give hereditary owners or tenants of land something analogous to the protection they have in the Punjab. But if the villain of the piece was for Muslims the money-lender, for Hindus he was usually the zamindar and the official. Many Hindu papers acclaimed the no-rent campaign, alleging that tenants could not pay even the reduced rent, and went on to deliver a doctrinaire attack on the whole zamindari system, sometimes suggesting in its place a communist society under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Wild accounts of the methods used in collecting rent and revenue were printed, ascribing to zamindars and officials acts of obscene and revolting cruelty towards tenants and their families. Whenever stories of this kind were sufficiently detailed for investigation, they were found to be either entirely baseless or greatly exaggerated. Almost all papers joined in pleading for larger remissions, whether of rent or revenue.

The Round Table Conference.

258. The Round Table Conference was watched with keen interest. The conclusions of the First Conference were criticized by the extremist papers as being utterly inadequate, and by the Muslims as giving them insufficient communal safeguards, but they were welcomed by the more moderate papers. The composition of the Second Conference aroused considerable criticism, the Hindus and Muslim nationalists claiming that the Muslim delegation was predominantly communal and unrepresentative of the nationalist party, while the Muslim Press in general was satisfied. Almost all newspapers, including those of extreme views, welcomed Mr. Gandhi's decision to take part in the Conference, but the more extreme papers warned their readers

against expecting any substantial results, and urged them to prepare for the resumption of civil disobedience. As the Conference neared its end, these papers became more violent in tone and it was finally represented as a complete failure. The report of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was criticized on the ground that it did not deal with the main question of self-government but with matters of detail. The more moderate section of the Press, although regarding the conference as in some ways unsatisfactory, opposed the resumption of civil disobedience.

The Delhi Pact.

259. The Delhi Pact for the suspension of civil disobedience and the release of political prisoners was generally welcomed in the Press. Congress papers represented it as a triumph for their party, and urged their readers to get ready to renew the campaign if their further demands were not conceded. In particular, they urged the need for propaganda in the villages. A section of the Muslim Press pointed the moral that civil disobedience was the road to success and blamed their leaders for not having taken part in the campaign. The Congress papers began almost at once to accuse the local Governments of breaking the agreement by acts of repression, and a document called the "Congress charge-sheet against the Government" was widely published.

Cawnpore communal riots.

260. The riots at Cawnpore led to much bitterness in the Press. Congress and some Liberal papers complained that the local authorities had failed in their primary duty of protection; other papers blamed the Congress for undermining respect for law and order. Muslims and Hindus each blamed the other community for starting the trouble, and for the worst excesses during its course. The finding of the Commission of Inquiry, that the civil disobedience movement and the picketing of shops had been predisposing causes of the riots, was angrily rejected by Hindu papers, who regarded as the real causes the Machiavellian official policy, "Divide and rule," and the *tanzim* movement. Muslim papers complained that the Commission had not paid enough attention to the *Shuddhi* and *Sangathan* movements. The Hindu Press clamoured for severe measures against the local officials.

Kashmir.

261. The affairs of Kashmir were also the occasion for a display of communal feeling in the Press. Muslim papers reported atrocities committed on their fellows by the Hindu officials of the State, and sympathized with the insurgents; Hindi papers compared the position of Muslims in Kashmir favourably with that of Hindus in Muslim States, particularly Hyderabad, Bhopal and Rampur. Extremists hinted that the agitation was secretly encouraged by the British as an excuse for annexing Kashmir, and other papers raised the spectre of pan-Islamism. In all the more advanced papers there were constant warnings to ruling princes that autocracy must soon come to an end.

Miscellaneous.

262. While condemnation of terrorist outrages was unanimous, the extremist papers did not seem to recognize their inconsistency in glorifying the terrorists; in particular, grief was widely expressed at the execution of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Deva and Raj Guru. Even comparatively moderate papers described the executions as ill-advised.

The unanimity of the Karachi Congress was regarded by Hindu papers as most satisfactory, and a personal triumph for Mr. Gandhi, but there were few supporters of the declaration of rights made there.

Government were criticized freely by various sections of the Press on the grounds that their financial policy was against the interests of India; that Indianization of the Army was not proceeding fast enough; that too much was spent on the Army; that economy should not take the form of reducing the low-paid staff; that too much force was used in quelling the Burma rebellion; that the Burma rebellion should have been quelled more promptly; that the Burma rebellion was due to secret official propaganda; and that the treatment of political prisoners in jail was callous and inhuman.

42. Arts and Sciences.

(See the Reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museums and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March 31, 1932.)

Museums.

263. During the year 160 additions were made to the various sections of the Lucknow Museum, 49 under the head of

Archaeology, 76 under Numismatics, ten under Natural History, sixteen under Ethnography, five in the Picture Gallery and four in the Library. The most noteworthy is a black sandstone image of Vishnu with Lakshmi seated on a flying *garuda*. It is a fine product of late mediaeval art, but unfortunately it is not known where it was made. In the Ethnographical section the most remarkable is a standing bronze image of Valli or Valliramayi, the South Indian consort of Subramanya, the son of Siva. In the Picture Gallery, teakwood stands are being provided for the display of paintings, and eighteen of these are now ready. The number of visitors was 183,572 against 154,449 last year, a daily average of 502. The cost of maintaining the Museum was this year Rs. 18,959 against Rs. 19,257 last year. At Muttra the Curzon Museum of Archaeology received 33 acquisitions this year. These include three seals, one stone inscription, six terra cottas, and 23 sculptures of all periods. The work of cataloguing the Museum is in progress. There were eighteen additions to the Library.

264. The total number of books added during the year to the Allahabad Public Library was 676, of which 606 were bought by the Library and the rest presented. The number of visitors to the Library was 18,120 against 17,114 last year. Libraries.

At the end of March 1932, there were 29,821 books in the Amir-ud-daula Public Library at Lucknow. During the year, 545 new books were added, of which 384 were bought by the Library. The Library issued 13,898 books against 8,802 last year, and there were 22,469 visitors against 18,269 last year. The normal annual cost of the Library is Rs. 11,000, but this grant has been reduced by Government to Rs. 9,000 this year.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

43. Archaeology.

Conservation.

265. A total sum of Rs. 1,04,940 was spent on the conservation and maintenance of monuments in the United Provinces this year, while last year Rs. 1·29 lakhs were spent on British and Muhammadan monuments, and Rs. 10,653 on Hindu and Buddhist. This year the separation of these two classes of monuments was abandoned and the department issued one report for the two. Money being everywhere short, the department only carried out works of special repair where they seemed absolutely necessary. At Agra, the Saracenic lamp at the main gate of the Taj Mahal was repaired, and safety devices provided for the overhead electric line. At the Fort, the roof of the Diwan-i-Am was repaired. The scheme for providing electric pumps at Chini-ka-Rauza and Ram Bagh was again postponed till better times. The floors of the first and second storeys of the gateway at Sikandra were re-paved with stone slabs, and at Fatehpur-Sikri the work on the roof of the *Zanana Rauza* and on the graves was finished. The roads approaching the monuments were also improved. At Benares the Mahabodhi Society has recently erected a temple known as the Mulagandhakuti Vihar. The land surrounding this has been laid out as a garden by the Horticultural Department, and it was formally opened this year by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni, Director-General of Archaeology in India. In Jaunpur district, Rs. 4,874 was spent on repairing Akbar's Bridge, and other minor works were carried out in various places, particularly at the Bijaigarh Fort in the Mirzapur district.

Gardens.

266. The Agricultural Department maintained the archaeological gardens at Agra, Allahabad, Benares and Lucknow. The weather was satisfactory and the gardens were kept in good condition.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

44. Ecclesiastical.

267. The year was uneventful.

45. Emigration and immigration.

(See the Reports on the Working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of 1922, for the year 1931, and on the Working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of 1901, as amended by Act VIII of 1915, for the year ending June 30, 1932.)

Foreign emigration.

268. There was no emigration to countries overseas during the year. The number of emigrants who embarked from the colonies to return to India was 1,356 against 1,767 last year. There were nine deaths on the voyage, against 45 last year.

Eighteen lepers returned from Trinidad, against one from Fiji last year.

Inland emigration.

269. The total of labourers recruited during the year for Assam was 1,663 against 2,501 last year and 5,529 the year before. This is due to the depression, which has affected the tea industry and all other industries. There were only two cases of infringement of the Emigration Rules, and no case of uncontrolled emigration was reported.

Immigration.

270. No figures are available.

46. Government printing and stationery.

(See the Report on the Working of the Department of Printing and Stationery for the year 1931-32.)

Government Press.

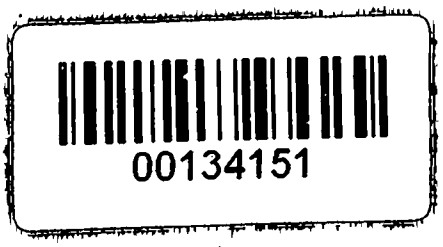
271. The post of Superintendent, Government Press, was changed to that of Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, on the creation of a Provincial Stationery Office from November 1, 1931.

Receipts increased from Rs. 3,96,588 last year to Rs. 4,39,160 this year. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,91,072 to Rs. 7,10,697.

The total number of books registered fell from 3,436 to 3,116.

Stationery.

272. The quantity of paper received through the Central Stationery Office fell from 887 tons to 828 tons. It is not yet possible to estimate the value of the new Provincial Stationery Office, since it has not yet settled down to a regular routine. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued during the year was Rs. 5·54 lakhs against Rs. 6·34 lakhs. The average cost per head was Rs. 9 against Rs. 10 last year and Rs. 11 the year before.


00134151

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020